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FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

NORTHERN NEWS.

NORFOLK, Jan. 18.—From the Baltimore American of the 10th, says the Day Book, we clip the following.

The Burnside Expedetion.—The sailing of Burnside's fleet, and the wishes that accompany it, dimly foreshadow in the minds of all the mighty expectations that hang upon the next two weeks. The people appear as with one consent to have their hopes of the future upon a grand combined movement which is to sweep rebellion from existence. How far we shall be justified by our hopes, we would fain be glad to demonstrate even to ourselves. With the popular belief pointing to a region comparatively near by as the destination of the fleet which has just left the Capital of our State, we shall not venture to conjecture the results. But when we look to the army in front of Washington, with its splendid material and its acknowledged high discipline, we cannot but hope that a forward movement, soon to be attempted, will wipe out effectually the remembrance of former disasters, and thus justify the expectations of all true patriots.

Turning to Kentucky, we have an army almost equal in point of numbers, as well as discipline, at last in a position likewise to move forward. The Green River Railroad bridge is completed, and has ere this poured forward needed supplies in abundance to enable the National troops to take up the line of march South. Seven miles across Green river an excellent turnpike road begins, which extending to the Capital of Tennessee, offers every facility needed for an advancing force; whilst in command of the National troops we are said to have a man quite equal to the demands upon him.

At Cairo, further onward, is the remainder of the great war cloud prepared to expend its fury on the Rebel territory. Seventy eight vessels of all kinds, many of them of the most formidable character as armed vessels, are now reported as about ready, and late accounts from below show that Columbus once passed, Memphis must fall an easy prey.

With these resources in hand, a fearful responsibility will rest on somebody if, in the next few weeks, the National disasters are not measurably forgotten in the better face put upon our affairs.

The Yankee Army.—The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer writes:—

The Commander-in-Chief has determined on a simultaneous attack, and is so distributing the troops, making ready the transportation supplies, etc., that a grand forward movement of 435,000 men will be made simultaneously, the immense column extending from the Potomac through Virginia and Kentucky to the Mississippi. The army on the Potomac are now ready; Gen. Banks, near Winchester, is also ready. Gen's. Rosecrans, Buell and Halleck are not yet ready. Com. Foote is not ready. The utmost diligence and industry are being exerted to have a complete preparation. Rosencrans will be ready by the 20th. Buell by the 15th, and Halleck and Foote by the 25th.

The Burnside expedition leave on a mission that must necessarily be highly successful; while a fleet of boats will come up the Potomac, McClellan will advance steadily on Manassas. Banks and Rosencrans will take the enemy in their rear; Cox will strike out toward Lewisburg; Garfield will move toward Cumberland Gap; Buell, with his four divisions, toward Nashville; Halleck, Wallace, Grant, Foote, and others toward Memphis overland, and down the Mississippi river, and the forces at Fortress Monroe and Beaufort will move inland to take the enemy in the rear. Gen. McClellan will not "forward" until he is entirely ready, so that a sudden and triumphant victory may be the crowning result of his patience and preparation.

The health of the army here is exceedingly good, and but few deaths are occurring, compared with the immense number of soldiers in the field. By returns in the War Department up to the 22d of December, I learn that the mortality in our army since the war broke out will reach 22,000 men. The number killed in battle, skirmishes, &c., is about 11,000, and the number wounded 17,000. These figures may appear startling to a great many, but they are reliable. The number of prisoners South, and soldiers deserted and missing, is about 6,000. The entire strength of our army, as by returns in the Adjutant General's office, foots up 521,000; about 480,000 now reported as fit for service.

From the West.—A despatch from Cairo to the St. Louis Democrat says that the Federal army, from sixty to seventy-five thousand strong, are preparing to move from that point and Paducah against Nashville. The army will form a junction with General Buell's force and constitute the grand expedition down the Mississippi Valley.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—It is hinted in diplomatic circles, that a war with England is inevitable, and that the next steamer may bring tidings of a recognition of the Southern Confederacy.

There is a heavy pressure from the North on the inactive state of the army of the Potomac. More rumors to-day of dissensions in the Cabinet.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 9.—Another expedition is to fit out here immediately after that of Burnsides sails.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Wm. T. Smithson, the banker and broker arrested here yesterday afternoon by order of the Government, on suspicion of communicating with the Rebels, left in the same afternoon train for Fort Lafayette. This is considered one of the most important arrests which has taken place since the commencement of the rebellion.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 8.—The U. States steamer S. R. Spaulding sails hence for Hatteras Inlet this afternoon. Among her passengers is Charles Henry Foster, U. S. Marshal for North Carolina.

FINANCES OF LINCOLNDOM.

From the London Times, December 28.

Everything in America is on a magnificent scale. She has mammoth rivers, her water-falls are tumbling floods, her mountains tower head and shoulders above the pigmy altitudes of Europe. She is a continent of very marked features. But there is nothing in her physical phenomena which so taxes our astonishment as the moral immensities she has lately developed. We are not used to the thunders of Niagara, and the tremendous distances of the Mississippi, and the high-shooting peaks of the Andes; but we are not altogether incapable of a new sensation. We stand aghast when we have for the first time disclosed to us the tremendous vegetation of her national debt and the magnificent scale of her deficits.

The American news we publish to-day is chiefly remarkable for the wonderful financial statement of Mr. Chase, the Secretary of the Treasury. In other respects it is still but an uncertain sound. The populace of New York was yet hugging the fond delusion that the seizure of the Trent would be passed over without resentment. The news had only just reached them that England had heard of the exploit of Com. Wilkes. It will be remembered that at the first moment it was received with some astonishment, but with great calmness. The primary impulse here was, not to bluster, but to inquire. The people of New York, judging too much by their own habits, and delighted to find us so calm, telegraphed at once that "the effect of the news in England is not so unfavorable as was expected." In this fool's paradise they had yet to be disturbed. We are as far as ever from being able to judge in what mood our demand for reparation may find them; but if there should have been any doubt upon the mind of the Federal leaders, or any division of opinion among the Federal populace when Lord Lyons made his communication, that magnificent and stupendous deficit of forty-three millions sterling remaining at the end of a year, during which the borrowing powers of the Federal States were taxed to the utmost, ought to aid these people to see their position. Mr. Chase, as a prudent, or rather a zealous, Secretary of the Treasury, does not go out of his way to mention disagreeable facts. He does not tell us how much of the expenditure of 1861 was raised by loans and how much by taxes; nor does he mention the present amount of the newly-born national debt of his nation. Without this intelligence, however, he states quite enough to enable any man of business to judge how long this war of subjugation can last, and what the probabilities are of sustaining another war in addition to it. He says that from July 1861 to July 1862 the war expenses will be in round numbers, £109,000,000 sterling, of which he has succeeded in borrowing about £40,000,000, and hopes to get the rest by paper money, more loans, and taxation to the amount of about £2,500,000. If he can get the loans, and if people will take his paper money, and if they will also pay taxes, he will then be able to make both ends meet up to July, 1862; but, if the South should not be subjugated by that early date, he tells his countrymen plainly that he shall want seventy-six millions sterling for the service of the next year, and that at the end of June 1863, the national debt of the Federal States will be nine hundred millions of dollars.

This is pretty well for a three years' war. Yet, if we were to examine Mr. Chase's figures very closely, we should find the estimate of expenditure, and still more the estimate of the amount of debt, very much understated. However, let that pass. Two hundred millions of pounds in three years form not a bad nucleus to a respectable national debt. It will be observed that there is no question here as to where the lenders are to come from who are to supply all the money. There can be no doubt, of course, that they will rush from all parts of the earth to fill up the vacuum in the Federal treasury. It is, we presume, consistent with all the experience of American financiers that the more pressing the need of a borrower the greater becomes the zeal of lenders to assist him, and the more deeply the security becomes deteriorated by mortgage the more ready the capitalist is to double his advances.

For the first time, Secretary Chase gives us a glimpse as to what this security is. Of course national security means the national patience of taxation. Mr. Chase is about to make the great experiment whether any such securities exist in the Federal States. He proposes to raise, by an income tax, the moderate sum of £2,000,000. It is but a fifth of what we raise by the same tax; but when Mr. Chase has obtained his £2,000,000 we shall have a faith in his security which we have not now. He hopes also to get another four millions from other direct taxes. These six millions, when he gets them, will not go far, as he must admit; but then he has a complete set of excise machinery ready to get into gear. He is about to tax stills and spirits, and sugar, and tea, and coffee, and tobacco. He has an impost prepared for bank notes, legacies, and carriages; and —oh, Mr. John Bright, how can your credit with the North have fallen so low!—he offers as part security for this mountain of debt a duty upon paper!

If all this only "go forward," as mercantile people say, we shall congratulate the Federal States upon being as well taxed a community as any respectable, old fashioned kingdom of the Old World. Whether such young tax payers will bear such a weight all at once must be a matter of experience. Boston used not to like tea duties, and even under the present enlightened Government of the United States some timorous man might have objections to take the appointment of Income Tax Commissioner in one of the Western States. We do not find any estimate of the cost of the collection of these taxes or of the new machinery of excise. We presume that patriotism will supply all the costly expedients of Europe, and that all these imposts will be voluntarily paid into the exchequer. If this should be so, Mr. Chase will get some fourteen millions towards his expenditure of seventy-six millions *And yet it is still dubious whether to this expenditure is not to be added the trifling contingency of a war with England.*

Blockade of the Potomac.—Dispatches were received last night in official quarters stating that one of the Yankee new war frigates, constructed at the Washington navy-yard—the Pensacola—had run the blockade of the Potomac. This is the first serious breach of our blockade of the river. The vessel passed the Evansport batteries under a heavy cannonading which must have damaged her, as she was observed lower down the river, off Acquia creek, accompanied by two tugs. It is not improbable that the vessel's passage of the Evansport batteries was favored by the fogs on the river, usual at this season.

Richmond Examiner, 18th.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 16, 1862.

AN EVENTFUL PERIOD.—We copy to-day some Northern accounts which render it almost certain, that during the remaining days of the present month the most important events of the war so far will occur. A combined land and naval movement is to be made, extending from the Virginia Peninsula to the Mississippi. The Yankees appear to be intent on a desperate struggle. The state of their finances, and the critical condition of their foreign relations, both warn them, that if they hope for success they must strike now.

We hope and believe that our gallant army is ready at all points. They know the immensity of the stake. It is life or death, honor or dishonor, liberty or despotism. Their wives and little ones at home cannot be forgotten in the hour of battle.

We feel intensely anxious about the result. But hope predominates. We trust in God that our brave men will be aided by His arm to drive the invaders from our land, never to return.

THE WAR TAX.—Several of the States have made provision for paying the war tax to the Confederate States, thereby saving ten per cent. and relieving the people *for the present*, from the necessity of paying it in cash. There is so much complaint throughout the country of scarcity of money, that we had supposed the people of North Carolina would be glad to be similarly relieved, and to have the payment of their two millions deferred to a more convenient season. But it seems that others do not agree with us. The Salisbury Banner believes that "such an act would not be approved by the people," and adds,—

"It would defer the collection of the tax from the people at a time when they are better prepared to pay than they will probably be at any time until it will be necessary for the State to collect them. Besides their willingness to pay, having made good crops for which they have received a fair market price, a large majority of the farmers think that now is the time to settle their war tax."

So be it. The people being both willing and able, according to the Banner, by all means let them pay. It must be their patriotism which will prompt this cheerful compliance with the demands of the tax law, for as to other debts, we think there is a pretty extensive plea of inability.

THE STATE CONVENTION.—Monday next is the day fixed for the re-assembling of the Convention.

THE HATTERAS PRISONERS.—We see by a special order from the Adjutant General's office, Goldsboro', that the Hatteras prisoners, recently returned from the North, having been duly exchanged, are now subject to duty, and are accordingly ordered to report themselves without delay at the nearest military post.

THE SEQUESTRATION ACT.—A communication in to-day's paper brings to the attention of our Representative in Congress a serious defect in the above law. From personal experience we knew that the act has operated injuriously, and we think unjustly, in the particular complained of, and so clearly stated, by our correspondent.

THE 1ST REGIMENT.—The Bethel regiment has been highly and deservedly honored by the selection of so many of its officers to high places in the service. Among those that we know of, we may mention, its first Colonel Hill, now a Brigadier General; its Lieut. Col. afterwards its Colonel, Lee, now Colonel of the 37th Regiment; its Major, Lane, now Colonel of the 28th; Captain Avery, now Colonel of the 33d; Capt Bridgers, appointed Lieut. Colonel of Artillery, but resigned; Lieutenant, afterwards Major, Hoke, now Lieut. Colonel of the 33d. Lieut. Lewis, now Major of the 33d.

"HESPER AND OTHER POEMS."—We have received the above volume of Poems by Theo. H. Hill, Esq., of Raleigh, published in Raleigh. We have not had time as yet to read any part of the book, but intend to do so, and trust that North Carolinians will do likewise. The author is a young member of the Bar—a Profession whose members may well engage in some other line, since the Law is a barren field at present. A year or two ago he reported, acceptably, the proceedings of the Legislature for the Observer. The work is for sale at the Bookstore of E. J. Hale & Sons.

THE CHARLESTON FUND.—The receipts are swelled to $181,660 84. Of the latest acknowledgments are $774 50 from Col. Pender's 6th N. C. Regiment; $20 from H. Schenck, Cleveland county; $90 from citizens of Charlotte; $200 from Jas. M. Bullock and others, Nutbush, Granville county; and $50 from citizens of Greensborough.

WINTER QUARTERS.—A letter in the Hillsborough Recorder, from a member of the 6th (Col. Pender's) regiment of State Troops, dated Camp Fisher, Jan'y 1st, affords us an idea of what winter quarters for our troops are, and shows them to be more comfortable than we could have expected:

"To-day finds us safely housed in our winter quarters, which, as you might well imagine, are a great deal more comfortable than our cloth tents. Our present encampment is situated on a high hill directly west of our old camp, and about a quarter of a mile distant from the same. There is a heavy growth of pine on the north and west sides, which affords us considerable protection from the cold, bleak winds of winter. It is decidedly the nicest encampment I have seen in the brigade. Our cabins are 16½ feet by 17½, that is, the privates', which give ample room for eight. All have very good chimneys. There is only one thing lacking to make them as comfortable as we could wish, that is, a plank floor. But as the larger majority of the officers are living on dirt, we privates can't expect better. All the cabins are built out of pine logs, excepting a few of the officers', who have poplar. The Colonel has a very neat cabin indeed. It has two rooms, with a fire-place in each, and what would render everything doubly agreeable to any one, he is blessed with a privilege which his men are sorely deprived of, that is, he has his wife with him to share all his comforts and pleasures."

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—At Camp Stephens, (near Coosawhatchie, S. C.,) of typhoid pneumonia, on the 31st Dec., Fred'k H. McKeithen, of Co. B, 18th Reg. N. C. V., aged 18 years, 6 months and 25 days. He was a native of Brunswick county.

Of pneumonia, on Jan. 3d, in Fredericksburg Hospital, James M. Williams, a private in Co. I, Captain Foote, 1st Reg. N. C State Troops, a native of Franklin county.

In Mecklenburg county, on the 21st ult., Mr. L. M. Downs. He was a member of the 1st Regiment N. C. Volunteers.

At Camp Price, privates E Jenkins and G W King, of Co. E, 3d N. C. State Troops.

In Wilmington, from typhoid fever, on the 1st Dec'r 1861, S. W. Thomas Dunn, son of the late Col. J. A. Dunn of Union county, N. C., in the 16th year of his age. He was a volunteer in Capt. Kell's Company.

At Plain Station, Va., Nov. 1st, 1861, of Typhoid fever, James R. Reid, First Lieut. of Co. C, 4th Reg't N. C. S. Troops; aged 17 years.

Of typhoid fever, at the Naval Hospital in Portsmouth, Va., on the 4th instant, Lt. Wm. O. Lacoste, of Cheraw, S. C., in the 24th year of his age.

THE "TEST-OATH" IN COLUMBUS.—In reply to the Wilmington Journal, the Raleigh Standard quotes from the language of its Columbus county correspondent, as originally published in that paper, the following passage:—

"Our tax collector advertised for us all to attend on a certain day to give in our list of taxables to a man appointed to receive the lists. When he swore us to our list, he annexed the oath of allegiance to the Confederate States of America."

The Standard thinks that the inference from this language is, that the "man appointed to receive the lists" administered the oath. We supposed otherwise—that it was the tax collector, who is certainly the person prominent in the extract. But doubtless the Standard is right, for Mr. Maultsby, who admits that he administered the oath, appears to have been "a man appointed to receive the lists."

It is a matter of no consequence, however, who administered the oath. He was a public officer, who had been clothed with no such authority. And the Journal, that evidently knew that the oath had been administered, though not by the Tax Collecter, impudently talks of "the story" as being "made up out of the whole cloth," and then presumes to speak for "people fond of fair dealing"—such fair dealing, we suppose, as the Journal is accustomed to, that is, at one time asserting that a party of Wilmington gentlemen who came to Fayetteville on public business were treated with every mark of consideration, [which was true,] and afterwards saying of the same gentlemen and the same visit, that they did not meet with common civility, [which was untrue.]

The Standard adds,

"We regarded the outrage perpetrated as so great and so extraordinary, that we hesitated—not being familiar with the hand-writing of our subscriber—before we inserted his communication. But we believe we shall soon have confirmatory evidence, if indeed it be necessary, of this high-handed conduct on the part of the Assessor; and we shall expect the Journal, when convinced of its mistake, not only to do us justice, but to join us in calling for the summary removal of the Assessor."

Vain expectation!

P. S. The Wilmington Journal received this morning finds it impossible to make room for what we said on Monday. Of course; we knew that very well. But it can and does make room for sundry garbled extracts, &c., which it expects to go down with its readers who may not remember its *original* position. That of course too. We have never known the Journal to correct a false statement as to this paper; as in this case, it generally adds another to the original by assertion or insinuation.

The Journal informs us that "neither Mr. Smith nor Mr. Maultsby were party friends of ours in party times, but on the contrary. Personally, we were always as we are now, on good terms with them. Politically they belonged to the Observer's side of the house."

If this be true, what has it to do with the subject? We made not the most remote allusion to the former or present party position of either, for it never occurred to us that an unlawful act would be made any more or any less unlawful by the fact that its perpetrator belonged to one party or another. We leave such views to the Journal.

Col. Alfred Smith, by the way, has a card in the Journal from which it appears that not only the Standard's correspondent but nearly all the tax-payers of Columbus were subjected to this outrage by *his* subordinates, with *his* knowledge and approval. Of course then the "outrage" was as much of his commission as if *he* had administered the oath. Col. Smith, in his card, follows Mr. Maultsby's example and insinuates that the Standard, its correspondent, and the Observer, are not true to the South, because they complain of the illegal administration of an oath, which Col. Smith and his subs. knew "that all true men would be pleased to take." That is the old story. In reply the writer would only suggest that Col. Smith and his subs., or those of them of proper age, instead of bedeviling their neighbors with illegal test oaths, had better *take that legal oath* which would bind them to do some service to their country. When they return from the field they will be less ready to impeach the loyalty of those who set them an example they have as yet shown no disposition to follow.

VENTURED OUT.—It is somewhat remarkable that from June 10th, 1861, the day of the Battle of Bethel, the Yankees at Old Point have never advanced to Bethel, though for the most of the time unoccupied, until within the last fortnight. They had a wholesome fear of "masked batteries" there. In the last week of December, however, a very large force marched up the Yorktown road to look after Bethel. The account of the expedition is a very long one, published in the N. Y. Herald of the 10th inst. We make some extracts:—

"Towards dark the reconnoitering party returned to camp, and when the facts of the reconnoissance were reported to General Wool the veteran soldier was not only greatly elated at the result, but he also congratulated General Weber on his skill and tact in conducting the enterprise."

Report Contradicted.—RICHMOND, Jan. 13.—There is no truth whatever in the reported arrival of the British steamer Gladiator at a Florida or any other port.

WHY THE YANKEES DON'T FIGHT WELL.—The Richmond Whig amuses itself with a witty and lengthy "apology for yankee cowardice." The gist of the matter is that the yankees don't eat fighting food. With the French, who have carried the science of cooking to its perfection and tested the ability of all animal and vegetable substances, it is a proverb, "*Dis moi ce que tu manges, je te dirai ce que tu es.*" Tell me what you eat, and I will tell you what you are. In their thorough exploration of the whole subject they have professed to have discovered the peculiar physical and moral effects of every diet. They know what produces knaves, what cowards, what heroes, what lechers. Potatoes and codfish, they assert, cannot fail to make cowards. Potatoes abound in that property which softens the fibres and impairs the courage. Fish belongs to the *regime maigre;* and as a diet is heating, irritating and exhausting. As all the world knows, codfish and potatoes are yankee diet.

The Whig thus concludes its "apology":—

"When Leverrier vindicated the calculus and by figures demonstrated the existence of the planet Neptune, and designated its very place in the regions of space, and when Galle took his telescope and found it, where his calculations placed it, Mathematics cocked his hat and there was a shout of surprise and joy throughout the learned world. But the joy on that occasion was not comparable to what it will be, when the news reaches Paris, that the Yankees have eaten the leek, and that it is true in fact as in theory, that *codfish and potatoes will not fight.* The French Academy, assisted by all the *Savans* of the Metropolis, will forthwith hold an extraordinary session, the important fact, so highly flattering to Gastronomic science, will be formally entered on the minutes, and constated to all posterity. Every author, who has written a book on the food of nations, and demonstrated the connection between poor food and poor fighting, will issue a new and enlarged edition, illustrated by 10,000 pictures of Yankees, codfish and potatoes. It will be amusing to see the Great Yankee Nation passing through the alembic of the French philosophers, and taking their place side by side with the Chinese in the category of blustering and dastardly nations.

"This alimentary explanation constitutes the best apology for the cowardice of the Yankees, that the case admits of. It presupposes they are not free agents—but the creatures of circumstances, over which they have no control. They can't help the meagre food, *la dieta ichthyaeque,* which inflames to quarrels and deprives of courage, with which their dreary region supplies them. They must obey the law of their being."

FROM KENTUCKY.—The following extract from a letter from one of our Fayetteville boys, now in Col. Terry's Regiment of Texas Rangers, to his Father in this town, has been handed to us for publication:—

CAMP PERRY, NEAR BOWLING GREEN, KEN., Jan'y 4, 1862.—I should have written you sooner but our Regiment has been on scouting duty for the last six weeks and have now come in to recruit our Horses. Sometimes we were in the saddle for fifty hours—day and night. We had a fight on Green River with a Dutch Regiment from Indiana, and the best running I ever saw was done by them. Our Colonel made a desperate charge; the enemy were on the right, left and front, when the order to charge was given. We lost our Colonel, (which is much regretted by all,) with 3 privates killed and two wounded. We left 133 of the Dutch dead on the field; the number of wounded I do not know. If they had fought and not run, our loss would have been heavy. I got a fine Enfield Rifle from a Dutchman whom I made prisoner. I escaped unhurt. My horse was slightly wounded in the shoulder. We are looking for a big fight to come off soon at Bowling Green. Let them come; we are ready. I will write again soon and let you know more about our doings in Kentucky. Your son, J. M. W.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

BLADEN COUNTY, N. C., Jan. 11, 1862.

Messrs. Editors:—Please publish in your paper these articles sent to John A. Richardson's Co. of Artillery:

O Smith 4 prs socks; L A Edge 2 prs do; C L Edge 1 pr do; Charlotte Owen 2 prs do, 2 prs drawers, 1 pr pants, 1 shirt, 1 lot potatoes; Mr J Johnson 1 shirt, 1 pr socks, 1 neck-tie; A Ray 1 quilt, 2 prs drawers, 3 prs pants, 3 prs socks, 2 shirts, 1 pr gloves, 1 lot soap; H Owen 1 yarn coat, 1 quilt, 1 neck tie, 2 prs gloves, 1 pr pants, 1 towel, 1 lot soap; Zadoc Owen 1 shirt, 1 vest, 1 lot soap, bundle of pepper and sage; Celia Cain 1 yarn coat, 1 pr pants, 1 pr drawers, 1 pr socks; Patience Davis 1 quilt; Sarah Davis 1 quilt; Wm Davis 3 bushels potatoes; E W Davis 1 quilt, 1 pr socks; Sarah Owen 1 pr pants.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP WYATT, Jan. 11, 1862.

The "Moore County Rifles" take occasion to return their most sincere and grateful acknowledgments to the "Jonesboro' Soldiers' Aid Society," and their other zealous and patriotic friends in Moore, for their liberal and numerous contributions of clothing and provisions; also to Mrs. M. E. Cushing, of Wilmington, for a donation of $75, being a portion of the proceeds of a former Juvenile exhibition, given for the benefit of the soldiers, an act which confers the highest credit upon her, and has endeared her to those for whose comfort she so disinterestedly labored.

WM. M. SWANN,
Capt. Co. H. 30th Regt. N. C. T.

NORTHERN MONEY MATTERS.—The N. York Post of Thursday evening last says gold is still rising, selling at 4¼ to 5¼ per cent. premium. The Niagara, for Liverpool, carried off $850,000 in gold. The stock market was very dull, and "no decided activity can be expected, unless some heavy blow be struck at the Rebels, either by an advance in Kentucky or a successful and vigorous attack by Burnside's expedition."

RUN-MAD LEGISLATION.—It is stated that the senate of Mississippi has adopted a preamble and resolution proposing the passage of effective laws preventing the growing of another cotton crop until the present one is disposed of. Would it not be well at the same time to prescribe the number and size of the ears of corn that each stalk shall produce? and the quantity of milk that each cow shall give? and the number of eggs that each hen shall lay?

Hog Cholera.—We learn that this pest to the peace and life of the swine family, is in the country and hogs are dying rapidly. We have inquired for the best remedy and have heard the following highly recommended.

Boil corn in ley and feed it to your hogs or keep ashes in the trough or lot wherever you feed them, and shell corn on it. This is said to be a certain preventative and nearly always cures.

Another farmer recommends that pine tops be either kept in the slop or boiled with meal and feed on that.

The remedies are worth trying and we hope to hear good results.—*Franklin N. C. Carolinian.*

Confederate Tax.—There was a good deal of uneasiness at one time felt in regard to the ability of our people to procure the right kind of funds to pay the Confederate tax; but we are gratified to learn from the Collector in this county, that he has made arrangements with the Banks in this place, by which the difficulty will be easily obviated, and the people allowed to pay in any current money they may have. Under this arrangement, our people would be ready to pay the tax at any moment, for we think there never was a time when the farmers had more money. They raised large crops and most of them have sold at high prices. They have neither bought many goods nor paid many debts, and so they must have money.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

We learn that the three persons fined by Judge French at Rutherford Court, (for arresting a suspicious character) have been released from the payment of the same by Gov. Clark.

Charlotte Democrat.

The late Mississippi Legislature passed a law assuming the payment of the Confederate war tax, and postponing the payment of taxes from the 1st of May to the 1st of July.

Sailing of the Burnsides Expedition.—NORFOLK, Jan. 18.—The vessels of the Expedition, 1 frigate, 2 gunboats, 2 side wheel steamers, and a number of transports, 35 in all, left Old Point at 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and went out of the Capes. There were also a large number came down the bay last night and went out.

From Norfolk.—NORFOLK, Jan'y 14.—The ships which arrived in Hampton Roads yesterday proved to be the remainder of the Burnside fleet, and are probably preparing to join those which sailed previously. The fleet did not return, but the presence of so many ships gave rise to the report. All since have sailed. A large ship arrived in the Roads this evening, supposed to be the Pensacola.

There has been a heavy storm here since morning—snow and sleet and high winds.

Correspondence of the Petersburg Express.

NORFOLK, Jan. 14.—A severe storm has been raging since yesterday. The wind last night and to-day has been blowing a perfect hurricane, and the snow lies banked up about the streets and alleys. The Burnside expedition has no doubt gone to Davy Jones' Locker ere this. We are looking for tidings from the coast with a great deal of anxiety. Many a poor fellow perished in the storm last night; it was severe.

The foreign consuls—that is, the Consuls of England and France—are to receive mails every month. The two governments are to take it by turns, and in that way either a French or British man-of-war will reach Norfolk monthly.

So, it will be seen, our trans-Atlantic brethren do not mean to trust their mails to the care of the Lincolnites any longer. This is a move in the right direction, which will very likely be followed up by others.

The Yankees have seized all the negroes on the Eastern shore and put them to work on the Air Line Railroad from Salisbury to Cherry Stone. Hope they will make haste and finish it. We will have use for it before long.

Evacuation of Romney.—RICHMOND, Jan. 16.—Intelligence has been received from a source entitled to credit, that the Federals evacuated Romney, Hampshire county, on Friday night last, and that our troops took possession early Saturday morning. It is further stated that a considerable quantity of stores fell into the hands of our forces.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

From New Mexico.—RICHMOND, Jan'y 15.—We have advices from the army of New Mexico, in a private letter, dated December 16th. Gen. Sibley had taken possession, by proclamation, of Arizona and New Mexico, and declared martial law therein. The letter speaks in high terms of the condition of Col. Baylor's command, who were about to commence an active campaign against the Federals, with a determination to clean them out.

Richmond Dispatch.

Cannon to be placed at Suspension Bridge.—The Niagara Herald is apprised from trustworthy sources that a military company has been organized at Clifton, C. W., and that an application has been made at the proper department for two cannon, to be stationed at some point near Suspension Bridge.

A Disappointment.—The Chicago Tribune thinks that the work of subjugation is progressing backward. It says:

"In these months past, while this war has been in progress, the South has been developing new resources, and muscularizing its powers of self-support and resistance It is stronger to-day than it was six months ago."

Northern Financial Crisis.—A correspondent from Norfolk, says the Richmond Dispatch, who has the opportunity of reading the Northern papers, writes as follows:

"The financial crisis in the North is increasing. There will be a break down, soon, that will throw the great "Mississippi bubble" in the shade. The banks of New York have a capital (total 54 banks in the city) of $69,493,577. They have loaned the Government $72,500,000. Thus you will see the New York banks have loaned the Government $3,006,423 more than their capital. No wonder a crisis is imminent! In the Legislature at Harrisburg, Penn., there was a caucus in which forty-seven Democrats refused to go with the Government, There were only seven Union Democrats. Mr. Gallatin boldly charges Secretary Chase with fraud and a violation of obligation with regard to finance. Go on fighting, Oh Yankees! Wonderful people! What a pack of 'Kilkenny cats.' "

Cotton Seed Soap.—Put cotton-seed into a large and strong iron pot, in small quantities at a time, mash them well with a wooden pestle, and then pour in a certain quantity of common ley, and boil thoroughly; strain in an ordinary sieve, and proceed in the usual way, in drying and cutting into cakes. Since there is every probability that grease may be scarce in some parts of the country the ensuing year, it is worthy of trial. Let some of our domestic soap-boilers make the experiment, and report progress, because hereafter we shall have to wash our hands clean of the whole Yank Keang nation, and "King-Cotton Soap" is the proper article for that purpose.

Raleigh Standard.

Cotton Cards.—Great scarcity exists throughout the South both of cotton and wool cards. Many country people who would go to manufacturing cloth, are unable to do so for the want of cards Is there any help for it? Could a card factory be gotten up in the South? If not, let the cotton factories of the South resolve to do extra *carding* for the people. Many factories, we presume, without knowing certainly, could do this.—*Raleigh Standard.*

MARRIED,

On the 9th inst., by D. B. McIver, Esq, Mr. KENNETH McIVER and Miss JANE BAKER, all of Moore county.

A marriage notice, (accompanied by the magnificent fee of *five cents* for its insertion,) came to hand yesterday by mail. We do not charge so much as that for inserting such things, but we like to be assured of their genuineness, and this one looks very like a humbug, wherefore it is omitted and the writers can have their five cents on application.

DIED,

In this county, Jan'y 16, 1862. Capt. ROBERT WILLIAMS, aged about 35 years.

On 1st Jan'y, aged 19 years and 8 months, MARY ANN, youngest daughter of Mr. John McColl, near Rockfish.

At his residence in Sampson county, on the 6th inst., Mr. OWEN HERRING, in the 58d year of his age.

On Wednesday, 8th instant, at the University of Virginia, in the 18th year of his age, of diptheria, CHANNING MOORE, son of the Rev. Dr. Norwood.

In Moore county, on the 16th inst., Mrs. CHRISTIAN CAMERON, wife of Mr. A. McF. Cameron, and eldest daughter of Mr. F. McFadyen, aged 24 years and 22 days.

Mrs. Cameron had been long and greatly afflicted, having been confined to her bed for four years—helpless—almost motionless, blind, and part of that time speechless, though possessing her reason unimpaired. In that afflicted state, God was graciously pleased by his Spirit to enlighten her mind in the knowledge of the truth, and she was received as a member of Cypress Church, Jan'y 27, 1860.

WILMINGTON MARKET—Jan'y 15.

Beef 7½ to 10. Beeswax 20 to 22. Bacon, new hog round 18 to 20. Butter 40 to 50. Candles, adamantine 60, tallow 28 to 30. Corn meal $1. Flour, super $10 to 10 25, family 10 25 to 10 50. Lard 20. Molasses, N. O 70 to 75. Potatoes, Irish 2 50. Pork 12½ to 13. Pea Nuts 65 to $1. Rice 4 to 4½. Sugar, 11½ to 17 for brown, 24 to 28 for crushed and loaf. Salt, homemade $4. Tallow 16 to 17.

From the Raleigh Standard.

A GROSS CALUMNY BRANDED AND EXPOSED.

A correspondent of the Richmond Examiner of the 11th instant, who professes to be a "Traveler," indulges in some very gross and unjust reflections on a portion of the people of this State. This correspondent says:

"There is a strip of country in North Carolina which is largely disloyal. Beginning with Randolph and Guilford, it extends through Davidson, Forsyth, Davie, Yadkin, into Wilkes. But the hotbed of toryism is in Forsyth county. This county votes about 2,500, and has furnished but about 250 to 300 men. The town of Salem is a Moravian settlement, and, while the people are honest and worthy in the ordinary affairs of life, politically they are rotten to the core. No one can read the Press, a weekly paper published in this settlement, without discovering, under the editorials on "Conservatism," the spirit of disloyalty to the South. This paper is the advocate of a candidate to supply a vacancy in the present Convention of the State who is running on the "Conservative" issue. What he or the editor means by "Conservatism" in the present crisis, no one is able to learn unless it means "*re-construction*" or "Unionism." A leading citizen of this town, who was appointed one of the commissioners to receive subscriptions to the Confederate loan, publicly ridicules the whole thing, and declares he would not give a dime for a basketfull of Confederate bonds. I should like to know how many thousand dollars are invested in this town in the Confederate bonds. In the adjoining town of Winston, the tailor who has received large contracts from the government, is known to be a most bitter enemy of the Confederacy. But it is not worth while to mention these little instances of the unpatriotic spirit of this people. The small vote that was polled for Jeff Davis, in all this region, shows the condition of the public mind. And so well satisfied am I that this disloyalty is growing bolder (not by gaining in numbers but by being unmolested) that, unless there is a sleepless vigilance over that section, or some active measures taken to bring to justice these loyal citizens you may look out for another East Tennessee demonstration. They lack the courage to attempt anything more than a secret organization, but it is these conclaves which do the mischief. A few months ago a merchant in Salem, in a controversy with a leading citizen of that section, confessed that he knew of persons in the community who were in correspondence with the Lincoln Government. For various reasons, I believe that this same correspondence is still going on, and at the proper time some sort of demonstration will be made to further the interest of the enemy. But, before such an event, it is to be hoped the government will not ignore this condition of things as it did a similar one in East Tennessee, and thus by its neglect, encourage these traitors to bring ruin into the very heart of the Confederacy. Let a detachment be sent to Salem or Winston and arrest all suspected persons at once; and then scour the whole of this disloyal region. A few thousand dollars thus expended by the government will save millions. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." *

Here is a charge that a portion of this State, embracing some 75,000 inhabitants, is "largely disloyal." The charge is not true. We do not know how many troops the Counties named by this correspondent have sent to the war, but our opinion is that the number reaches four or five thousand. Hundreds of the citizens of these Counties are scattered from the coast of this State to Manassas; and so far as Forsyth (whose people seem to have been specially singled out,) is concerned, she has sent five companies to the field; and a portion of her sons, since stricken and greatly decimated by disease, were under fire at Manassas. Her vote is not 2,500, as stated by this correspondent, but only about 2,000; and of these she has one-fourth in the field. In addition to this, the people of Forsyth have contributed thousands of dollars to furnish and sustain their troops in *Virginia*, one of whose leading papers is thus made the medium of the grossest injustice towards them. The other Counties mentioned have done quite as well in this respect as Forsyth. One of the first companies that went in May last to the defence of Fort Macon, was from Guilford —all of them persons who had labored to preserve the Union as long as it could be done on honorable terms; and this same company, if we have not been misinformed, left behind them four or five original secessionists who belonged to it, and who, it seems, had "no stomach for the fight." One of these subsequently came to Raleigh, and was rewarded with a horse-back office. We know, too, that two or three Captain's Districts in Randolph, from which at least one company volunteered, sent forward at one time through Richmond, to this and other companies from that County in Virginia, not less than $8,000 worth of supplies for their comfort and support in camp.

The basis of this charge that "Salem is politically rotten to the core," and that Randolph, Guilford, Davidson, Forsyth, Davie, Yadkin, and Wilkes are "largely disloyal," is to be found in the fact that the Counties referred to were, by a large majority, opposed to disunion up to the proclamation in April last. They did not *labor*, as some did, to dissolve the Union, and then skulk like cowards, as some did, from the bloody conflict which, in a secondary sense, they were instrumental in producing. They were for peace as long as peace was possible on honorable terms; but when the seceded States were threatened, and when the sword was drawn by Lincoln against the South, the people of these Counties sprang with a unanimity unexampled in the history of the world, to the defence of their rights. And if the original secessionists in that portion of the State had rushed to arms, *in the ranks*, as the great mass of the old Union men did; and if the government had acted upon the rule in making its appointments, that the latter were as true to the cause as the former, no discord would have existed in the Counties mentioned, but *all* would have been zealous, and hopeful, and active in this great struggle. Many of the old secessionists, we are gratified to say, rallied to the flag and went to the field on foot, like men; but they have not done so in proportion to numbers, as the old Union men have; and enough of them have been left at home to speculate on the necessities of the people—to hold horse-back offices, and to stir up strife by calling for "test oaths" and charging disloyalty on others.

This "Traveller" is at a loss to know what the word "*conservative*" means. We will tell him. It means that the revolution in which we are engaged is not internal, but exterior; that law and order should be maintained now, as heretofore; that party spirit should have no existence at a time like this; that the great Democratic right of the people to govern themselves should be maintained at all hazards; that profligacy, favoritism, and corruption in office should be repressed; that the right of Counties to secede from States should not be countenanced; that our liberties, including the right of free thought and free speech, should be "conserved" or preserved, without "test oaths" or gag laws, and that, as we are fighting against one despotism, we are determined to resist the despotism of faction here at home, and to transmit to posterity as good a character for loyalty and devotion to Southern Constitutional liberty as those who would brand us as disaffected, and debar us from all office, civil and military. We know no one in the State who is in favor of re-constructing the Union. If the "conservative" candidate in Forsyth is for re-construction, or if he is "disloyal to the South," he will find no one in the Convention to sympathize with him. But we do not believe he is disloyal or for re-construction; nor do we believe that any portion of the people of Forsyth worth mentioning, or worth noticing, are disposed to sympathize with Lincoln's government.

This correspondent apprehends another East Tennessee rebellion in the Counties referred to, and urges the government to send troops to Salem and Winston to arrest traitors and "scour" the country. President Davis will engage in no such "wild goose" chase as this. The County of Forsyth, including the towns of Salem and Winston, are as true to the Southern cause as the City of Richmond; and this correspondent, who is probably no "Traveler," but some resident of this State who has adopted this mode of reeking his malice, has himself given aid and comfort to the enemy," by representing to them that a large portion of the people of five or six of our Counties are Lincolnites. If what he has written be true, then indeed may Lincoln take courage, and attempt to reach and aid those in this State who are said to be his friends; but if false, as our people know it to be, then has this assumed or real "Traveler" slandered thousands of true men. He may take either horn of the dilemma that suits him best.

Cruelty to Soldiers.—Human nature is a hard case at best, but this war in which many of our best citizens have volunteered and entered the ranks, has shown it up in some of its worst forms. Nothing can be more disgusting or trying to the feelings of a freeman than to witness the insolence and hectoring of some of the army officers, over men in ranks, who at home are their equals or betters. Discipline in the army firmly administered, is absolutely necessary. No sane man can complain of this. But it betrays an ignorance of human nature and a total want of common sense, which unfit a man for office, for one in command to adopt such a course in the administration of discipline as to make the subaltern officers or the rank and file hate him. His success as an officer depends upon the confidence, the esteem and the courage of his men; without these he never can succeed. And yet we have heard it repeatedly said, that a few of the officers of the army have pursued such a course as to make their names to stink in the nostrils of their soldiers.

Raleigh Standard.

The Utley Gun.—This excellent and beautiful gun, manufactured in the city of Petersburg, and which was brought to this city sometime since by direction of the War Department, for the purpose of undergoing a trial, under the supervision of Gen. Huger, was returned to the former city yesterday. We are informed that the trial to which it was subjected while here was eminently satisfactory, and it is spoken of by those versed in such matters as the most complete piece of the kind in existence.

We learn that it is the intention of the inventor, Mr. Utley, of North Carolina, to make some further improvement upon the gun, which being completed, he thinks will render it a master-piece of artillery.—*Norfolk Day Book.*

Beware of Counterfeits.—Our attention has been called to the manner in which one of the two dollar treasury notes of this State has been counterfeited, so as to make it pass for a ten dollar note. The figure ten had been cut from the margin of some blank Bank notes—probably from those on which the treasury notes are printed—and the *ten* thus cut was pasted over the *two* wherever it occurs in the two dollar note, so as to change the issue into ten instead of two. The treasury notes, which are printed on the back of the blank Bank notes, should be closely clipped, and never sent out with any of these extraneous figures attached to them.

We have heard also, that some of the five and twenty cent issues have been circulated without authority of law, either in blank or filled up. This must be owing to the neglect of the printer in not properly guarding the form of types on which these notes are printed; or these notes may have been stolen from the printer, or from some one who had them in possession after they had passed from his hands. We have no idea, however, that Mr. Treasurer Courts is to blame in this matter.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Wilmington Items.—WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 13.—About one hundred men are now at work on the sea coast, contiguous to this point, making large quantities of salt. One of them told me this morning that he thought he would soon be able to sell it at $8 per sack. It now sells at $4 per bushel.

Three hundred or more blankets made of *moss* from the trees of our swamps, passed through this city last week. They are thick and warm, and will answer probably better than woolen blankets.—*Correspondence Petersburg Express.*

The Convention.—This body will re-assemble in this City on Monday next. We shall keep our readers, as heretofore, fully posted in its proceedings.

A highly intelligent friend, writing to us says: "As to the Convention, I think it should not adjourn *sine die*, until our national troubles are settled. It is an able and patriotic body, fully indentified with the cause, and by long deliberation better qualified to judge and act correctly than any new body we might hope to elect."

Ral. Standard.

Southern Hat Factory.—Messrs. J. & F. Garrett have established a Hat Factory on a liberal scale, in this place, where they are manufacturing the various grades of Hats, from the finest to the more common qualities. They are energetic, enterprising men, with ample means to ensure success on an extensive scale.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

Troops.—The regiments of Col. Lee and Col. Sinclair have been ordered eastward. The Newbern Progress says that Col. Lee has been placed in command of that post.—*Ral. Standard.*

Volunteers for the War.—Hon. S. H. Rogers, late of the 4th regiment, calls for a battalion for the war. Mr. Rogers is a good tactician, and has seen service. A capital opportunity is here presented to those disposed to volunteer. Liberal bounties will be given.—*Ral. Standard.*

Trinity College.—A correspondent writes that the session at this institution opens favorably for a goodly number of pupils. We have not heard from other institutions in the State. We hope they also open encouragingly.—*Ral. Standard.*

Charleston Caps.—Williams & Brown, 277 King street, have made about or over 50,000 Caps since the opening of the war, and their orders have represented nearly all of the present list of Confederate States. Knowing the facilities and resources they have at command and have exhibited, we were not surprised at receiving from them on Wednesday evening, a Helmet or Hood Cap, made after the Virginia specimen, which was noticed in our issue of that morning.

Char. Courier.

An Important Arrival.—The Houston Telegraph of the 1st inst. learns from good authority that a steamer has arrived in a Texas port within the past week, under British colors, bringing 45 tons cannon powder, a large amount of rifle powder, 700,000 army caps, 5000 cannon primers, and a considerable amount of coffee, dry goods, bagging, rope, etc.—*Columbus Enquirer.*

Messrs. S. B Robinson & Co., of Georgia, advertisesto sell salt in full sacks at $10 50 per sack. The offer is confined to persons living in Georgia. Salt is selling in Petersburg at $40 per sack.

Discovery of an Underground Railroad.—It has been definitely ascertained that a considerable quantity of cotton and sugar has been recently sent in wagons through Kentucky to the Ohio River, it is supposed from Clarksville.

Congressional.—Congress has ordered the publication of the official reports of all battles fought.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP MANGUM, near Raleigh, N. C. Jan. 8.

At a meeting of the Richmond Boys, held for the purpose of passing a tribute of respect to the memory of deceased fellow-soldiers, Capt. O. H. Dockery was called to the chair, and on motion a committee consisting of Lieut. S. M. Ingram, D. G. McRae, D. R. McInnis, A. W. Dockery and Jno. S. Sedberry were appointed to draft appropriate resolutions expressive of our feelings.

Whereas, it has pleased the great Architect of the universe to take from our midst our fellow-soldiers George Kelly, (who died before we left home,) John Crouch and Eben N. Kelly; therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of our esteemed comrades and fellow-soldiers, we have sustained an irreparable loss, which none can appreciate, but those who knew the virtues and traits that fitted them for the noble cause in which they had embarked.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be sent to the families of the deceased, and to the Fayetteville Observer for publication with a request that the Presbyterian, Raleigh Standard and Wadesboro' Argus copy them.

O. H. DOCKERY, Chm'n.

D. G. McRAE, Sec'y.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Donations from the Jonesboro' Ladies Aid Society for the benefit of Capt Bryan's Company, 2d Reg't N C Cavalry: Mrs Mary McIver 1 blanket, 1 sheet, 3 prs socks, 2 towels, lot of sage, mint and pepper; Mrs Flora McIver 1 pr socks, lot of pepper and sage; Mrs A N McIver 1 sheet, 1 pr socks; Mrs Isabella McIver 2 prs socks, 2 hdkfs, 2 pillow-cases; Mrs Wm McNeill 1 quilt, 1 pr socks; Mrs D Gaster 1 wool bed-cover, 1 pillow and case; Miss Margaret Gaster 1 quilt, 1 pillow and case; Miss Jane Gaster 1 quilt, 1 pr knit pillow cases; Miss Mary Gaster 1 comfort, 1 pr socks; J M F Gaster (8 yrs old) 1 quilt; Miss Fanny Hunter (7 yrs old) 1 quilt, Miss Ann Hunter lot sage; Miss W Ellis 1 quilt; Mrs Jos Buchanan 1 quilt; Mrs Jacob Gastor 1 quilt, lot sage and pepper; Mrs Spence Edwards 1 pr socks; Miss Fanny Parish 1 pr socks; Miss Janet Edwards 1 bed-cover, lot of pepper; Mrs J D Morris 1 quilt, 1 pillow-case; Miss Janet Morris 1 blanket, 1 cake mutton suet; Mrs P Morris lot of sage and pepper; Mrs Capt J McIver 1 quilt, 2 prs socks; Mrs Dr McIver 1 quilt, 1 blanket, 2 prs socks; Mrs Margaret Holly 1 quilt, 1 towel; Mrs Aaron Thomas lot of pepper and sage; Mrs Sally Sloan box soap; Miss Silva Watson 1 quilt, 1 pillow; Miss Peggy Watson 1 quilt, 1 towel; Miss Sally Oliver 1 quilt; Miss Mattie Partridge 1 pr socks, 1 towel, 1 comfort; Mrs Wesley McIver 1 bed-comfort, 3 prs socks, 1 pillow and case, 2 towels, lot of pepper and sage, $2 50 cash; Miss Ann Berryman 1 pr socks; Miss Sally Watson 1 pr socks; Mrs M A Jolly 2 quilts; Miss Bella McIver 1 quilt, 1 pr pants; Mrs D McIntyre 3 comforts, 1 pr socks, $1; Mrs A A Harrington 1 blanket, 1 comfort, 1 bed tick, 1 pillow; Mrs N J Harrington 2 prs socks; Mrs D B McIver 1 bed comfort, 5 prs socks, 2 pillows and cases, 3 towels, $1; Mrs Ruth Shepherd 1 quilt; Rosanna Dalrymple and Lucinda Douglas pepper and sage; Mrs J H Dalrymple 6 flannel shirts, 5 prs drawers, 5 cotton shirts, 3 coats, 5 prs pants, 2 neck comforts, 1 quilt, 1 blanket, 1 pr socks, 3 bed-ticks, 2 towels; Mrs Henderson Judd 1 blanket and pillow; Mrs Isabella Thomas 1 quilt; Mrs M Thomas 1 quilt, 1 bundle pepper; Mrs R Bobbitt 1 blanket; Mrs A Kelly 1 bed cover; Miss A V Sheppard 1 pr socks; Miss A J Sheppard 1 pr socks; Mrs S Scoggin 1 quilt; Miss M Scoggin 1 quilt, 1 pr pants, 1 pr socks, 1 vest; Miss Damarus Hunt 1 quilt; Mr J D McIver 12 prs socks, $2 50, —— —— 3 bundles of clothing; Mrs Bryant Williams 1 quilt; by friends four boxes provisions; Jos D Stone 1 quilt; 1 pr pants, 1 vest, 3 prs socks, and vegetables; Mrs Barber 1 quilt, 1 pr pants; Mrs Henry Oldam 3 prs socks, 1 pr gloves, 1 quilt, sage and mustard seed; Miss J Oldham 1 pr socks; Miss M Oldham 1 pr socks; Mrs Dan'l Baker 1 coat, 1 vest, 2 shirts, 1 comfort, 1 pr gloves, 1 pr socks, 1 canteen cover, 1 quilt, 1 pillow, 1 bunch envelopes; Miss Nancy Gillis 1 pr socks, 1 pr gloves; Mrs Delaney Parish 1 quilt, 1 vest; Mrs H J Dennis 2 prs socks, 3 yds flannel, 1 blanket, lot of sage and hyssop; Mrs J H Dalrymple 2 vests; Mrs M Nicholson 1 bed comfort, 1 bed-tick, 1 bolster, 1 pillow and case, 1 pr pants, 1 pr socks, 4 prs gloves, 1 haversack, 2 towels, 1 hdkf, 1 sheet, 2 neck comforts, 3 havelocks, 2 shirts, 2 prs drawers, 1 overcoat, 1 blanket, lot of balm, catnip, hyssop, mint, pepper, mustard-seed, cabbage and potatoes; Mrs C McDonald 1 pr socks; Miss Isabel Matthews 1 blanket, lot of balm; Miss M C McDonald 1 pr socks; Miss B L Baker 2 prs socks; Miss S Parish 1 pr socks, lot of sage; Miss M Wicker pr drawers, 1 towel; Mrs Mary Cole 1 quilt, 1 pr pants, 1 pr socks, 1 pr gloves, 1 pillow-case, 1 towel; Mrs A G McBryde, 1 blanket, 2 prs socks; Mrs J Bridgers 1 quilt, 1 pillow, 1 towel; Mrs N T Tysor potatoes, sage, catnip, mint, hyssop; Mr E McIver $10; Mrs M C Wicker $25; A D McIver $3; Roderick McIver $2; K McIver $1; J M McIver $1; J J Shepherd $2; Mrs N R Bryan $3; J J Gilmore $2 30; D C Gilmore $1; J C Gilmore $1; Miss B Shaw 1 quilt, 1 blanket, 1 towel; Miss E Edwards 1 quilt; Miss N Edwards 1 pr socks, 1 neck comfort; Miss M J McFadyen 1 quilt, 1 pr pants; D Cameron 1 pr socks, Mrs Morris 1 towel; Mrs Fore 3 prs socks; Miss J Dalrymple 1 quilt, 1 blanket, 2 prs socks, 2 prs gloves; Miss E Kimbel 1 quilt; Miss E Dalrymple 1 vest, 1 pr socks; Miss J Dalrymple 1 vest, 2 pr socks, 1 bed comfort, 1 hdkf; Mrs E Dalrymple 1 quilt, 5 prs socks, 2 shirts, 2 prs drawers.

A. J. McINTYRE, Sec'y.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Donations to the Jonesboro' Soldiers' Aid Society for the aid of Capt. Swann's Company, 31st Regt. N. C. Volunteers:

Mrs L C Jones 1 blanket, 1 flannel shirt, 1 pr socks; Mrs D McIntyre 2 blankets, 1 Bible; Mrs N R Bryan 2 blankets, 1 comfort, 1 box cabbage and potatoes, 1 jar pickles, 1 mattress, 2 pillows, 3 doz vials, 1 lb ginger, 2 boxes mustard, 1 pr pillow-cases, 2 sheets, 4 shirts, 3 pr drawers; Miss Jane McIver 2 pr socks; Mrs Mary McIver 2 pr socks, cash $1; Mrs Elisha Wicker 1 blanket; A friend 2 quilts; Mrs D W Wicker 1 pillow; Mrs Ben Kelly 1 box cabbage and potatoes, 1 box butter; Mrs Stanford Hunter 1 blanket; Mrs Andrew Brown 1 large box provisions; Mrs Alex McLeod 2 bbls potatoes, cash $2; Mrs John Cole 1 box cabbage, 1 trunk clothing; Miss Nancy Johnson 1 pr socks; Miss Sarah Morris 1 quilt, 1 bundle sage, 1 jar honey, 1 bundle cherry-bark; Mrs Albert Nason 1 box provisions; Mrs Jordan Sloan 2 quilts; Mrs Wm Carpenter 1 pr socks; Mrs Elisha Watson 1 blanket; Miss Ann E Watson 1 quilt, 1 pillow and case; Miss Elizabeth Watson 1 quilt, 1 pillow and case; Miss M A McIver cash $1; Mrs D Matthews 1 blanket, 1 pr socks, 1 towel, 1 bundle pepper and sage; Mr Isham Roper 1 pr socks, bundle sage, cash $2; Miss Mary Buchanan 1 quilt; Miss Janet Meeker 1 blanket; Dr Waddill 1 shirt; Mrs Jane Roper 1 pr socks; Tilda (servant of J Douglass) 1 pr socks; Mrs S Campbell 1 quilt; Mrs Darius Thomas 1 pr socks, cash $8; Miss Cate Watson 2 bundles sage; Mrs Wm Weldon 1 pr socks; Mrs T H Cook 2 pillows and cases; Mrs Weatherspoon 1 bed comfort; Mr Evander McIver $10; Mr D B McIver $1; Mr John D McIver $2 50; Mrs Wesley McIver 1 neck comfort, $2 50; Miss L Matthews 1 neck comfort; Mr McQueen 1 bbl potatoes.

A. J. McINTYRE, Sec'y.

Letters for the United States.—Major-General Huger has issued, through his Aid, the following directions, to be observed by persons sending letters to the United States:

1. Letters must have on the envelope, in addition to the address of the person for whom they are intended, "via Norfolk and Flag of Truce."
2. Write not more than one page.
3. Enclose money to pay the United States postage.
4. Do not address letters to Gen. Huger.

The number of Hogs purchased by the Confederate Government in Tennessee.—We have some information as to the number of hogs the Government has purchase dand is having slaughtered and packed in Tennessee, and give the following approximate estimate:

At Bristol, about	12,000
Morristown and vicinity,	20,000
Knoxville,	10,000
London and Sweetwater,	12,000
Chattanooga,	20,000
Shelbyvlile,	50,000
Nashville,	50,000
Clarksville,	10,000
Other places, about	16,000
	200,000

From these hogs the Government will net about twenty-four millions of pounds of bacon.

Richmond Dispatch.

John K. Lincoln, a cousin of Abe, is reported among the prisoners from North Missouri, taken to St. Louis by the Federals. He is a respectable farmer of Clinton county, and a Southern Rights man.

HOSPITAL SCENES.

The Rev. W. M. Crumley, of Augusta, Geo., now in Richmond, Va., attending upon the sick in the Hospitals, is writing a series of letters to Mr. J. M. Newby of Augusta, which are published in the Constitutionalist, from one of which we copy the following:—

In taking my morning round through one of the hospitals, I find in one of the wards a youth of more than ordinary beauty and intelligence. His name is Wood, the drummer boy, from Social Circle. Young Wood was the pet and idol of his regiment. And he is struggling with pneumonia, that terrible sourge of the camp and the hospital. When asked whether he was afraid to die, he calmly answered: "No; I joined the church when but 8 years of age; my father and mother are both in heaven, and I would rather go and be with them there, than to stay and suffer here." He was beautiful in death—lovely as the fresh cut rosebud, dripping with the dew of morning. Taking his post in the centre of the long line of the dead at Oak Wood, no sound of his drum shall ever awake the sleepers there.

Now go with me to another ward. On each of the bunks stretched out in long rows across the hospital building, is reclining the form of some brave soldier. There is one, who has just been brought in from the camp, and placed on a comfortable bed, with a soft pillow beneath his head. Tears are in his eyes, and his lips quiver from some deep and pent up emotion within. "What will you have, my friend?" I asked the sick man, as I drew near to his couch of pain. "Nothing," was his reply; "I was just thinking," said he, "of the cold, hard ground where I lay sick in the camp, with my knapsack for a pillow. But now I have a warm bed, and a soft pillow, for my weary limbs and aching head." He would have added more, but his words faltered, and refused to come to his relief. The change from the damp and cheerless pallet of the camp, to the warm and comfort-giving bed of the hospital, was too much for him. The emotions of a noble heart, now already filled to the brim and running over, found vent in a gush of warm and grateful tears. While looking on, I was thinking that if a cup of cold water, when given, receives its reward, what would be the reward of the dear good woman who sent the poor soldier this bed and pillow! I looked, to see if I could find the name of the donor upon them, but found none. He who sees in secret has the name recorded, and the fair donor will not lose her reward.

Now we are in the third ward. Near the centre of the room, a tall, fine looking man, with hair and beard neatly brushed, is reclining against a chair and pillows placed upon his couch. He is panting for breath. All things indicate that death is surely doing its work. There, by his side, shadow like, is his wife, a young and good looking woman. She never leaves his side—day and night watching every breath, and pouring out her soul in one continuous prayer for his recovery. Wearied by long watching, and thinking him rather better, she falls asleep at midnight. We do not disturb her rest. In a moment, the pulse of the sick man has ceased to beat, and his voice is hushed forever in death. When we arouse the anxious wife from her brief slumber, she awakes to find her husband still in his position—the form is there, but the noble spirit which animated it has fled to realms unknown. The midnight stillness is broken by the wailings of the anguished wife, and the wild shrieks of that new-made widowed heart.

On the next day, when at the grave, she fell upon the coffin, and gave vent to the most heart-rending exclamations of poignant grief, I have ever heard. Pressing the coffin with her bosom, she cried out, "O, my husband, I have nothing now to live for! I left home and followed you to the camp, and when you were sick, I nursed you there. Then I followed you to the hospital, and there too I nursed you. Now I have followed you to the grave, and, if I could, I would follow you on through the long march of eternal years. How can I leave you! how can I go back!"

Her wailings still linger in my ears. But I must close.

May He who breaks not the bruised reed, and quenches not the smoking flax—may He who has said, "Come unto me, all ye that labor, and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest," mollify with ointment the wounds of the bereaved one, and give rest to her troubled heart.

Lincoln and McClellan.—During the recent illness of Gen. McClellan the President has been teased and tormented day and night by the Jacobin club of the Senate, and by their confreres in the House, to appoint a provisionional Commander-in-Chief in the place of Gen. McClellan. They had the shameless audacity even to suggest two of their own number, either one of whom, they assured the President, would in the space of six weeks from the 1st of January, attack and defeat the rebels at Manassas, march on Richmond and take that city, attack and take successively Savannah, Charleston, Mobile and New Orleans, "clean out" the Mississippi river, and utterly exterminate every rebel in arms. They assumed to speak for the people of the whole country, and assured the President that the people would brook delay no longer; that if this winter was not marked by vigorous operations and decisive victories the people would withdraw their support from the administration.

The President (who reposes the utmost confidence in General McClellan, between whom and himself the most perfect intimacy subsists) listened with ill-concealed impatience to the tirades of self-constituted censors, and told them plainly that Gen. McClellan was not going to die this time; that, although confined to his chamber, his untiring industry during the previous five months had made him acquainted with every inch of the ground on which the army was operating, and that he was now directing and guiding movements which were being made every day. That as long as Gen. McClellan lived (and he prayed God to preserve his life during his term of office at least) he would never for an instant entertain the idea of a successor, even provisionally; for that he had more confidence in Gen. McClellan's little finger (and here that old fire, so seldom seen of late in Honest Old Abe's eye, glittered out as of yore) than in the whole brains of some other men; and that he was not afraid to repose on the patience, patriotism and wisdom of the people, and meant to do it.

The Jacobins were foiled, but in revenge they circulated reports about Gen. McClellan's health, making his illness much more serious than it really was; and persistently harped on the idea of a successor, so as to familiarize the public with the idea.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Revolutionary Times.—Mrs. Ellett, in her "Women of the Revolution," relates the following incidents as occurring in South Carolina:—

The young women went day after day from one farm to another, and reaped the crop with the assistance of the matrons and a few old men. The only question they asked was: "Is the owner out with the fighting men?" and an affirmative answer was sufficient to engage them at once in labor.

Mrs. Beckham from the upper part of the State went to Granby, eighty miles distant, for a bushel of salt which she brought home on the saddle under her. The guinea appropriated for the purchase was concealed in the hair braided on the top of her head.

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL'S REPORT.

From the report of Hon. John H. Reagan, Postmaster General, we gather the following facts relating to the operations of the Department over which he presides.

There are in the Confederate States 2,579 post-roads established by law. There are 91 railroads and branch roads in the Confederate States; of this number only 15 have entered into contracts. Many of the companies have waived the proposal to contract for the present. Many of them decline to accept the classification and compensation assigned to their roads, and it is manifest that many of them intend, if they can, to avoid liability and the legitimate control of the Department by refusing to enter into contracts, while, at the same time, they signify a willingness to perform the service, but under some protest and generally that they must have higher pay.

The whole number of post-offices in the Confederate States on the 1st of June, 1861, was 8,411. Of this number there have been discontinued 183, leaving in operation 8,228; established since the 1st of June, 72; whole number now 8,300. Number of postmasters appointed since the 1st of June, 6,261; whole number of resignations during the same period, 950, of which number 459 were resignations of appointments conferred by this Department, and 491 of appointments held under the United States. There are 110 route agents employed. Seven permanent and one temporary special agents have been appointed.

Estimate of the probable receipts for the year ending June 30, 1862, compared with the receipts from all the post offices now in the Confederate States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860:

Total receipts of all the offices in 1860,	$1,517,536 00
Total receipts of all the offices in 1861,	1,091,012 00
Showing a deficiency of	$426,524 00

This estimate, however, is based upon the returns from only 4,922 post offices, and the receipts must necessarily be increased by the returns from the remaining 4,024, though the latter are generally small offices, scattered throughout the interior, from many of which the receipts will be inconsiderable.

The postmasters, who are required by the Department to deposit quarterly, or oftener, the revenue of their offices, have deposited in the Treasury and its branches, since the 1st of June, 1861, the sum of $75,605 70. The amount of grants from the Treasury in aid of the revenues of the Department was $820,060 36; making a total of deposits and grants of $895,666 06. Since the 27th July, 337 warrants have been issued upon the Treasury, in payment of the postal service, amounting to $225,434 96; leaving undrawn and subject to warrants, in payment of postal service, $670,231 10. There have been issued upon a class of post-offices styled "draft-offices," in payment of the postal service, 675 drafts, amounting to $40,288 36.

The number of dead letters received and opened, is 88,682. The number of drop letters, 8,512. The number of letters held for postage, 7,818. 967 dead letters contained in money, $5,751 80, and 1811 contained drafts, bills of exchange, notes and other valuable papers, amounting to $1,238,-643 57.

694 dead letters, containing money to the amount of $4,598 30, have been returned to the writers thereof. 57 letters, containing $352 05, have been sent to the offices at which they were mailed, to be delivered to the proper persons by the postmasters, and have been again returned to the Department unclaimed. 152 letters are not yet sent out for delivery to their writers. They contain $441 45. 64 letters, containing $360, belong to non-residents of the Confederate States.

The first delivery of postage stamps by the contractors was made on the 15th October last, and since that date only 1,430,700 stamps have been received, all of which have been issued to post-offices near which large bodies of troops have been situated, with a view to their special accommodation.—*Rich. Dispatch.*

A strange story.—The Northern papers tell the following queer story, which is vouched for by the editor of the Chautauque Democrat, (New York,) now a clerk in the office of the Secretary of State at Washington:

A member of Congress, from Ohio, related to me to-day a singular rumor that was told him by one who professed to know. My readers will all recollect it was said, some months ago, that but for some traitors in the army, General McClellan would have cut off and captured some ten thousand rebels at Munson's Hill. It was said that signal lights were sent up giving the enemy notice in season to retreat before McClellan could effect his manœuvre. This is said to be true, and that the next day McClellan invited the President to meet him in a private room. When the President came he found three persons in the room, viz: General Scott, General McClellan and *a third person*, whose name is not given. General McClellan arose and said to Mr. Lincoln, "that last night he had been betrayed, and the traitor was traced to three persons, as no other living persons knew of the plan of the signal lights, and those three," said the general, "*are before you!*" He then continued, "it is utterly impossible that General Scott should betray his country; as for myself, I claim to be a true man, and he," pointing to the third person, "can answer for himself." The accused was mute, and did not pretend to deny the charge. He was high in command, and, as the story goes, it was thought best to silently and quietly withdraw him from any participation in the war, for the present, rather than to confess to treason in high places.

AN ORDINANCE

To authorise the raising of a Battalion of six Companies or Regiment of Troops for twelve months.

BE it ordained by this Convention, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same, That the Governor is authorized to receive into the service a Battalion of infantry, to consist of six companies, for 12 months, or a Regiment of ten companies; to be composed of volunteers who belonged to the First Regiment of North Carolina Volunteers, (the Lafayette Light Infantry and the Independent Light Infantry of the town of Fayetteville included,) and such others as may enrol themselves with them.

Be it further ordained, That the said companies shall have the right to elect their Commissioned Officers, and the Battalion shall have the right to elect a Lieutenant Colonel and a Major, and a Colonel if a Regiment be formed; said officers of Companies and of the Battalion or Regiment to be chosen in accordance with the law now in force providing for the election of Officers by the twelve months' volunteers. Provided further, That the said Battalion or Regiment shall be transferred within convenient time to, and accepted by, the Government of the Confederate States.

THE FIRST BATTALION
N. C. VOLUNTEERS.

☞ The above Ordinance having been passed by the State Convention on the 12th inst., a rare chance is now offered to those who wish to enter their country's service. As it is probable that the State will finally want the services of the whole Militia of the State, it will be better for those who can, to join this Battalion, so that proper preparation can be made for comfort before entering the field for active duty. Those wishing to enrol their names can call at the Store of A. M. Johnson, Military Storekeeper, one door East of G. Brandt's; those from a distance can address me, for further information, per mail.

F. N. ROBERTS.

Dec'r 13, 1861. 8

Blockade or no Blockade.

250 PLOWS and CASTINGS to suit. For sale by C. E. LEETE.

WAR NEWS.

Engagement in Kentucky.—LYNCHBURG, Jan. 15.—Intelligence has reached here by the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad train, which represents that a fight has recently occurred a few miles beyond Prestonsburg, Ky., between Gen. Humphrey Marshall, at the head of 2,500 Confederates and a Yankee force numbering 8,000.

Gen. Marshall, having heard of the overwhelming force, was retreating, when he was attacked. The enemy came upon him in a narrow gorge Col. Moore's regiment charged bayonets on the enemy, when a hand to hand conflict ensued, lasting for a half hour. The Yankees fought gallantly, but finally broke and put off at real Bull Run speed.

Gen. Marshall's force being exhausted, and so much smaller than the enemy's, fell back to Prestonsburg.

The Confederate loss is 25 killed and 15 wounded. The enemy's loss was over 200.

This information w s brought to Abingdon by participants in the battle.

[The Northern papers claim a great victory for their army.]

From Norfolk—Another Expedition.—NORFOLK, Jan. 17.—Up to half past five o'clock yesterday afternoon, thirteen large steam transports had left Old Point filled with troops and proceeded to sea This is no part of the Burnside expedition, the vessels composing that expedition having all sailed on Sunday.

About 11 o'clock in the morning the large transport Constitution arrived at the Point, and landed a large number of troops.

The Pensacola which ran the blockade on the Potomac, arrived in the Roads on Tuesday. She suffered apparently no injury from the shells which were thrown at her. Two frigates and two sloops are also in the Roads.—*Day Book.*

NORTHERN NEWS.

The Norfolk Day Book of 17th inst. learns that Mr. Cameron has resigned his position as Secretary of War in Lincoln's Cabinet, and that E. M. Stanton of Pennsylvania has taken his place: that Mr. Cameron goes to Russia as U. S. Minister in place of Cassius M. Clay, who returns to take a position in the army, probably to supercede McClellan.

These items of news were brought to Norfolk by passengers in the flag of truce from Old Point, and in the N. Y. Herald of the 15th inst.

The correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch telegraphs to that paper from Norfolk a synopsis of the Herald's news from which we take all of interest, as follows:—

The retirement of Cameron from the Federal Cabinet is an exciting topic in Washington. It gives satisfaction to those that support the Government who have considered him an encumbrance to the President. The Herald, of the 15th, says he has accepted a mission to St. Petersburgh.

It is believed that Secretary Chase will also resign, to take a seat in the Senate.

In the U. S. Senate, on the 14th inst., a communication was received from the President transmitting a copy of the instructions received by Chevalier Hulseman, of the Austrian Government, on the Trent affair. Also, Seward's reply. Austria coincides with the English demands.

In the House, a bill was passed abolishing the franking privilege.

The official report of the Prestonsburg fight claims a Federal victory, and says that the battle began at 8 o'clock, and ended at 1. All the forces were engaged. It says Marshall was repulsed, carrying off the majority of his dead and wounded; but the Federals found 27 dead on the field, and took 25 prisoners. His loss was not less than 60. The Federal loss, only 2 killed and 25 wounded. Col. Garfield was in command. The appropriations for army expenditures, for the year ending June, 1863, amount to $442,526,667.

Havana dates to the 7th state that Mexican matters are growing interesting. The people are preparing for resistance. Thirty thousand dollars are to be collected at Perote, with 150 pie

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 20, 1862.

THE LATEST NEWS.—It is reported that the Burnsides Expedition has come in at Hatteras Inlet: that its destination is Elizabeth City, to reach which it will have to pass Roanoke Island, where we have a strong force, under Gen. Wise. Of course, if this be true, the fleet has an ulterior destination, probably Norfolk, to assail it from the rear, whilst attacked in front from Old Point. But we think the report needs confirmation. It is quite likely that a portion of the fleet put in at Hatteras for protection from the hurricane of Monday last; but that it was destined for so apparently unimportant a section we can scarcely believe. A day or two will show.

Some Northern accounts indicate Newbern and Raleigh as the points of attack. Newbern is strongly defended.

A list of the whole fleet as it was at Old Point, shows 66 vessels, mostly common steamers, but with some gunboats of very heavy armament. There were five canal boats and two ferry boats. A letter from Old Point to the N. Y. Herald, states that most of the fleet left very quietly after midnight of Saturday the 11th, and the remainder on the 12th, (Sunday.)

The forced retirement of Cameron from Lincoln's Cabinet is stated in the New York papers to be a defeat of the immediate abolitionists, whose doctrines were operating injuriously to the Yankees in Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri. It is, however, a mere question of time. Lincoln and the party which has driven Cameron, and it is said Welles and Smith also, from the Cabinet, mean to do eventually and sneakingly what Cameron's party would do now boldly.

For particulars of these and other interesting items of news, see proper heads.

CONVENTION ELECTION.—The following is the result of the election in this county and Harnett:—

	McKay.	McDuffie.
CUMBERLAND.		
Fayetteville,	155	246
Rockfish,	37	23
Gray's Creek,	4	18
Lock's Creek,	12	00
Quwhiffle,	8	11
Carver's Creek,	10	9
Cedar Creek,	20	1
Black River,	12	13
John Monroe's,	7	11
71st District,	8	10
Flea Hill,	20	00
Capt. Mallett's Company,	28	00
Capt. Strange's Company,	11	00
	332	337
HARNETT.		
Buckhorn,	00	21
Averasborough,	16	1
Neill's Creek,	1	40
Bunn's Level,	11	19
Barbecue,	81	6
Upper Little River,	8	38
Grove,	00	00
	67	125

Majority for M. J. McDuffie 63.

No election was held at Grove Precinct.

D. H. Starbuck, Esq. of Salem, has been elected to the Convention from Forsyth county, in place of R. L. Patterson, Esq., resigned. Poll: Starbuck 854, Rev. J. Alspaugh 571.

PROVISION FOR OUR VOLUNTEERS.—The following remarkable statement, by a gentleman who has had much agency in receiving and forwarding the contributions from this town and county to volunteers, will show how faithfully and generously the people have cared for their gallant defenders. In only a single particular have their wants been overlooked, and we need not say that it will not be many days before their wants will be supplied in that particular. We feel fully authorised to add, that if there be any thing further required, either now or hereafter, it will be promptly furnished on application of any company or individual; for the Ladies' Association has a considerable fund, which can be at any time increased on their call.

We may add also, that this town and county, in addition to all their other liberal arrangements, have been expending at the rate of $26,000 a year in aiding such families of volunteers as stand in need of assistance.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Information has recently been received from all the Companies from this County, stating that they are comfortably clad, and are generally well supplied with blankets and socks, yet they suffer a great deal for want of good woolen gloves. A letter from a soldier to his wife in this place, which was shown me a day or two since, describes his suffering while on picket duty as intense; the rain and sleet froze upon his musket, and he had no gloves, nor could he procure a pair for less than *four dollars*. Would it not be well for the ladies to knit woolen gloves instead of socks? They have already done a great deal for the comfort of our soldiers,—will they not do more, by forwarding gloves to the Cumberland Soldiers? R. W. HARDIE.

MILITARY ELECTION.—At an election at Camp Mangum, last week, Capt. Wm. J. Hoke was elected Colonel of the 38th Regiment, Capt. Oliver H. Dockery Lieut. Colonel, and Capt. Sharpe Major.

This is another promotion of an officer in the late Bethel Regiment. Capt. Hoke commanded the Lincoln company in that regiment, to which company also his nephew, Lieut. Colonel Hoke, of the 33d Regiment, belonged.

In our former notice of promotions of officers of the Bethel Regiment, we omitted Capt. Parker of Halifax, who is now Colonel of the 30th Regiment.

So that the Bethel Regiment has now 1 General, 5 Colonels, 1 Lieut. Colonel, and 1 Major in the service.

MAIL ROUTE PROPOSALS.—We find the following advertisement in the last Raleigh Standard, and transfer it to the Observer for the benefit of its readers who are largely interested:

PROPOSAL FOR MAIL SERVICE ON ROUTE 5095.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.
Post Office Department, Contract Bureau,
Richmond, January 10th, 1862.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the Contract Bureau of this Department until 12 M. of 17th February next, for carrying the Mails of the Confederate States until the 30th day of June 1863, on the following Post Route in North Carolina, viz:

No. 5095.—From Raleigh, by New Hill, Haywood, Oakland, Branch, Gulf, Carbonton, Watson's Bridge and Centreville, to Carthage, 73 miles and back, twice a week, with "certainty, celerity and security."

We hope that the Representatives from this and the Chatham District will secure the assent of Congress to a new route from this place to Pittsborough, *via* Western Railroad.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—At Wilmington, on the 8th Dec., Lewis A. Williams, in the 18th year of his age, a private in Capt. Speer's Yadkin Stars.

At Camp Mangum, near Raleigh, on the 9th inst., Goodman Arnett, aged 41, a soldier in Capt. Wooten's Company, from this County.

At Camp Fisher, Va., on the 31st ult., Wm. H. Hester, of Co. H, 6th Regiment State Troops, from Caswell county.

Recently, J. E. Reich, a private in Capt. Wharton's Forsyth Company, 21st Reg't N. C. Volunteers.

DEATH OF EX PRESIDENT TYLER.—This venerable public man died in Richmond on Friday night. His age was probably 75. He had held almost every high office in Virginia and the U. S., and was recently elected to the first Permanent Congress of the Confederate States.

DEFERRED.—The Tribute of Respect to Daniel McKinnon, of the Pee Dee Guards, who died on the 8th inst., and Captain Sikes's acknowledgment of contributions from the Ladies' Aid Society of White Hall, Bladen county, came to hand too late for to-day. They will appear in our next.

A VILE CALUMNY EXPOSED.—We intended to expose the shameful slander of a portion of the people of North Carolina, which appeared in a recent number of the Richmond Examiner, but find the work so well done by the Raleigh Standard, that we copy its article instead of preparing one ourselves. We refer the reader to it in another column.

The writer professes to be a "Traveller," but in our opinion he is some vile creature living in that section of the State, who has adopted that signature for the purpose of concealing his identity. It will not be risking much to suggest, that he lives in or about Salem, and that he is one of that too numerous class of *patriots*, who exerted themselves to the utmost to bring on the war, and now skulk at home, leaving their slandered neighbors to fight the battles of the country, which they themselves are too cowardly to do. The people of Salem and of all that region, owe it to themselves to demand his name from the Examiner, and to expose him to the scorn and contempt which he so richly deserves.

The Salem Press is at hand to-day, with another indignant reply to the charges of this pretended "Traveller," whom the Press believes, as we do, to be some person of Salem or its vicinity. The Press regards it as giving aid and comfort to the enemy, since it will lead him to believe the falsehood that he has friends in North Carolina.

The vote of Forsyth "scarcely ever reaches 2000, and she has one-fourth of that number in the field, Salem District alone furnishing nearly one entire company."

The county and town have expended for their volunteers and their families, $13,852 54 in cash, besides an immense quantity of blankets, quilts, shirts, socks, gloves, drawers, &c. Mr. Vogler alone, a member of the Central Committee, has packed and forwarded between 200 and 300 boxes. The ladies have spent weeks in making up clothing. Five of them, accompanied by several gentlemen, left comfortable homes to go to camp and nurse the sick, and spent two months in that patriotic occupation.

"In conclusion, (says the Press,) we pronounce the charge that citizens of Salem are in correspondence with the Lincoln government, and that "at the proper time, some sort of demonstration will be made to further the interests of the enemy," as a base and malicious calumny, without any foundation in truth."

The dastard who could slander such a community should be exposed by all means.

Since the above was in type we have met with an article in the Richmond Dispatch of the 17th inst., from which we make the following pertinent extract, premising that the Dispatch was a violent secession paper, and that one of its Editors, (Mr. Pleasants,) is serving on the Peninsula as a private:—

"There are two elements of Southern society, (says the Dispatch,) and occupying opposite extremes in the social organization, on whose co-operation the North confidently calculated in the beginning of this war, both of which have signally disappointed our short-sighted enemies. One of them was the old Union party, composed of gentlemen who, possessing a large, if not the largest, amount of slave property in the South, was yet ardently attached to the old Government. It is needless to say that in this calculation they have been signally disappointed, for as soon as the real designs of the Lincoln despotism were understood by the Unionists, they became the most fixed, unforgiving, and irreconcilable enemies of a reconstruction of the American Union to be found in the whole South. Men who, from their own magnanimity, and moderation, and stability of character, are slow to suspect evil in others, never permit themselves to be deceived more than once. Their confidence once lost is lost forever: they can never be imposed upon by the same party again. For that reason the Union men of the South have trampled all possibility of reconstruction under their feet, and are found through the whole length and breadth of the Confederacy a "stone wall" of indomitable resistance to the Northern invasion. The other influence relied upon by the Lincolnites was the servile population. But, instead of co-operating with the enemy, it has never been more loyal. In those rural districts where the servile population is most dense there is no need even of a patrol, and they are themselves the reliable protectors of the homes and property of their masters who are engaged in the war."

YANKEE DISCONTENT.—The Richmond papers furnish very remarkable extracts from the Yankee papers, such as the N. Y. Tribune and World, and the Cincinnati Commercial and Times, all of which express deep discontent with the conduct of affairs, both military and financial. The Tribune, after giving vent to the most devilish sentiments towards the South, says,

"*It is time this war were brought to a close. We cannot go on spending money at the present enormous rate for even six months longer.* * * * Woe to this land if another May finds the rebellion still haughty and defiant!"

The World says,

"*The credit of the government is sinking. The people are becoming desperate*—ready for any thing for relief from the crushing suspense and horrible burden of an immovable army and *a war at once the most costly and the least profitable known in the history of civilized communities.* All manner of factions will arise. Abolition fanatics—red republican furies—secession conspirators—will grow potent in the unwholesome atmosphere of a war conducted by imbeciles for the benefit of contractors. It will not do to wait, and wait, any longer—now or never."

The Cincinnati Commercial says it is tired of maintaining an enormous force for the benefit of contractors. "If we can't do better, we ought to quit. If we are a nation of imbeciles, cowards and speculating scoundrels, insensible to honor, without a drop of hero blood in our veins, and as incapable of fighting as the Chinese, let us cease pretending to be a great people and subside to the place of degradation that claims us."

The Cincinnati Times says,—

"*The masterly inactivity of the Administration is broken only when it comes to the plundering of the Treasury.* * * The public treasury is in the hands of thieves, whose only solicitude is plunder. * * If there is not a change in the Cabinet for the better and that soon, the people will demand a change of servants, and enforce their demand. Once rouse the whirlwind, and it will not stop until it sweeps the whole Administration into the Potomac. We know what we say, and we proclaim it to the feasting Belshazzars, that the hand writing is on the wall."

A HANDSOME ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—The Captain of the French Frigate Proney, which was wrecked near Hatteras in November last, addressed a letter to Col: Geo. B. Singeltary, in which he says,—

"From the first moment, you sought to place all your means at my disposal, and several times attempted to cross the breakers to come to our rescue. Finally you succeeded in crossing over and came on board in person to secure our deliverance. You received a part of my crew on board your steamer and provided for their wants until Commander Lynch took them on board of one of the vessels of his squadron, in order to re-unite them to me at Norfolk. I cannot forget such services; and you may be certain that the government of the Emperor shall know the persons to whom France owes the safety of 140 of her sailors. I wish then to thank you for your noble conduct towards us. I wish likewise to offer you the thanks of the officers of the Proney and of her whole crew, and the expression of all our gratitude."

The Vice Consul of France at Norfolk also wrote a complimentary letter to Col. Singeltary, thanking him for his kind treatment of the officers and crew of the Proney, and for his cool, unsurpassed bravery, unflinching energy and noble bearing on the occasion.

PROMOTIONS.—We have mentioned the election of Lieut. Col. Sloan to the Coloneley of the 27th Regiment, vacated by the resignation of Col. Geo. B. Singeltary. We now learn that Major Thos. C. Singeltary has been elected Lieut. Colonel, and Lieut. John A. Gilmer, Jr., Major.

FIRE AT CHAPEL HILL.—A letter to the Editors of the Observer, dated the 15th inst., says,—

We had a large fire here last night for our small village. Mr. Robert Loader's large 4 story house, with all the goods, and Mr. J. W. Carr's store house (some goods saved,) were burnt to ashes. The fire was stopped by blowing up two other houses.

STOCKS.—At Richmond, on Thursday last, Confederate bonds of the $15,000,000 loan, were sold at 101 and interest; of the $100,000,000 loan at 100 and interest. North Carolina bonds at 87. Virginia at 85½.

JESSE HOLMES'S FRIEND, ONCE MORE.—We dislike to bore our readers with a matter which has already occupied too much space, in order that other parties might have a fair hearing, but for the same reason we give place to another epistle from Mr. John A. Maultsby:

WHITEVILLE, N. C., Jan'y 16th, 1862.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons—Gents: One more little piece of impertinence is sent you for publication. It is the last.

Questions that you cannot answer are passed by as "funny," and pertinent remarks are considered "impertinent in their tone," and that constitutes your entire justification of a grave and graceless charge. You draw some inference, from what the State Convention refused to do, in relation to Judge Biggs's test oath ordinance. I would be glad if you would inform me what said Convention had to do with me while acting as a subordinate officer of the Confederate States? A law of Congress gave me authority to act, and the Convention could not change or make null and void that law. But that officious act of mine was actually committed before the Convention met the last time and more than a month before the vote on the test oath question was taken. How then can the rejection of an ordinance by that body be considered a guide for me in the discharge of official duties already fully performed and which were created by a higher, superior and independent legislative body? Will you be kind enough to answer? A fool needs instruction. Show your law against my conduct, if you please; but you have already given up the indictment and your Convention authority will not avail anything, as the act was prior to the Convention. For your hasty attempt to injure the Assessors of Columbus county do show some more law and reason than exist in the mere right to "criticise" the conduct of officials. Let me remind you that you are located nearly between me and "Jesse Holmes the Fool Killer's" starting point. He may have business with you before reaching here.

Yours, &c. J. A. MAULTSBY.

We remark: We made no charge against Mr. Maultsby, either "grave" or "graceless." A citizen of Columbus *did* make a "grave" charge against an official in that county. *Who* was so charged, we did not know, until Mr. Maultsby wrote to us that he was the man, and that he was guilty of the charge. That is "justification" enough for us and the maker of the charge.

We did not say or intimate that the N. C. Convention's action on the Test Oath ordinance had any thing to do with or could have influenced Mr. Maultsby's conduct a month before, or that the Convention had taken any action to regulate the conduct of Confederate States' subordinate officers. Mr. Maultsby attempted to justify his conduct by stating that the Test Oath "was one which all true Southern men delight to take." So far from his plea being true, we showed that it was so abhorrent to public feeling that the Convention nearly unanimously refused to authorize the *legal* administration of an oath which Mr. Maultsby had very officiously administered without lawful authority.

We did not intimate that the action of the Convention should have been "a guide" for Mr. M., "in the discharge of official duties which were created by a higher, superior, and independent legislative body." But we do say that the law under which Mr. Maultsby acted, should have been such "a guide;" and that law prescribes no such "duty," as the administration of test oaths. As the Raleigh Standard well says:

"If the Confederate government, or the Legislature, or the State Convention had authorized Mr. Maultsby to administer such an oath, he would stand before the country justified in his conduct; but we have yet to learn, that, as an Assessor, he had a right to frame an oath, and even tender it to the people who were giving in their lists. He has not only overstepped the law, but he has assumed to *make* law for the occasion. We presume there is not a man in Columbus who is not as true to the Confederate government as Mr. Maultsby is; but the people of Columbus, and the people of the State are not prepared for an inquisition of any kind, by which they are subjected to be untrue, and required to purge themselves by an oath from a general charge of disloyalty and treason."

Mr. Maultsby, instead of showing a law to authorize his conduct, asks us to show a law against it. So far as we know there is no *statute* against it. But if Mr. Maultsby (who is a Lawyer we believe,) will begin with his Blackstone and study the Common Law, we think it likely that he will not only find out wherein he has violated the law, but increase the value of his services to those who may chance to be his clients. His conduct and questions savor somewhat of rustiness.

Is Mr. Maultsby answered? We hope so. The whole amount of the matter seems to be, that Mr. Maultsby was guilty of an improper, unauthorized act, and that being charged therewith and forced to admit it, he has lost his temper and behaved foolishly.

OF COURSE.—The Wilmington Journal has not "space" to right a wrong done us. We always make "space" for those who consider themselves wronged by us. That is what we call "fair dealing."

The Journal denies that it made garbled extracts from the Observer: It "gave the extracts word for word, without the change of a word, a letter, or a point." Exactly. That looks very fair. But why did the Journal omit the single line which began the extract it made and showed to what it applied? To save "space"? Very likely indeed! It gave it an opportunity, which was used, for further misrepresentation.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee on Friday last, it was determined that a permanent Repository for the Soldiers' work be established at the residence of Miss Margaret Calder, and that she be requested to superintend the same.

Furthermore, That the Executive Committee provide the cutters with materials, and maintain a general supervision over the work. On Tuesday and Friday of each week the work will be ready for distribution.

The Ladies generally are requested to participate in the distribution of the work, either personally, or by referring the seamstresses with a written order to Miss Calder.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
NORTH CAROLINA ARSENAL AND ARMORY,
FAYETTEVILLE, Jan'y 17, 1862.

EDS. OBSERVER:—In an article in your last issue a "Tax Payer" states that he "understands that the Government is paying two lines very high freights," and asks "if it is not as fair to contract for transportation as material." The assertion, in relation to prices paid for transportation to this Arsenal, reflects upon the undersigned, and he ought to be competent to answer the interrogatory. Indeed it is his duty as well as his pleasure, to give all necessary information when demanded civilly and by disinterested parties, as in the present instance.

The rates paid, if I am correctly informed, are those established by the several Steamboat Companies prior to the war. The Government will be satisfied with such an arrangement, not only in the matter of transportation but in everything else for which it pays. It would, no doubt, be fair to make a contract, but it might not be expedient, and of this I am to be the judge:—and if I err, it will be, (permit me to say so,) from zeal in the discharge of my duty to the Government, and not from a desire to forward the interests of any individual or company.

The arrangement for the transportation of the machinery from Harper's Ferry was made prior to my arrival at this Arsenal, and this has constituted the bulk of the freight. I have Agents in Wilmington to whom my goods are consigned, who have their instructions, and I have so far had no cause for dissatisfaction.

I shall be sorry if individuals consider themselves aggrieved by my course, and shall only be able to console myself with the reflection that I have to the best of my ability, performed my duty to the Government.

Very Respectfully, JNO. C. BOOTH,
Cap't Art'y Comd'g.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
North Carolina Arsenal and Armory,
Fayetteville, Jan'y 20, 1862.

Messrs. Hale & Sons: I am directed by the Commanding Officer of this Arsenal to request that you will call attention to and publish the following Order, viz:

"WAR DEPARTMENT,
"Adjutant and Inspector General's Office.
Richmond, Va., Jan'y 9, 1862.

[SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 7.]
Extract

III. All persons in Government employ, in the public workshops or elsewhere, are exempted from militia duty. By command of the Secretary of War

(Signed) JOHN WITHERS,
Ass't Adj't General, C. S. A."

I am, sirs, very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
THOS. STEPHENS,
Ordnance Sergeant, C. S. A.

NORTHERN AND FOREIGN NEWS.

NORFOLK, Jan. 18.—The report of the resignation of Cameron, says the Day Book, had scarcely reached us, before news of the resignation of other members of the Cabinet at Washington. It is now reported that Welles, Secretary of the Navy, and Smith, Secretary of the Interior, have followed the example of Cameron.

Their places will be filled, it is said, by Mr. Colfax of Indiana, and Mr. Holt of Kentucky.

The report that Humphrey Marshall had cut up the Yankees is corroborated by intelligence from the North. Our informant states, that notwithstanding their newspaper accounts of a great victory over Gen. Marshall, in Baltimore the fact is known that such was not the case, but that the Yankees were defeated with very heavy loss.

We further learn that five regiments were sent out to attack Gen. Price [in Missouri.] Their object was to take him by surprise, and they counted upon an easy victory. They met with a terrible defeat—a large proportion of them being killed and the remainder taken prisoners.

The Burnside Expedition, it seems, was really fitted out for the purpose of making a demonstration upon North Carolina—the point for which they are destined being Elizabeth City. We know more of this route than they do, and before getting to Elizabeth City they will wish themselves back home; for it is a hard road to travel.

From the Baltimore News Sheet and the Baltimore Argus of the 16th, we gather the following:—

The Government Finances.—WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The results of the various conferences held in Washington by representatives from Boards of Trade, Chambers of Commerce, and Banking Institutions, among themselves, and the Secretary of the Treasury, may be summed up:

The general views of the Secretary of the Treasury are assented to. The banks will receive and pay out the U. S. notes freely, and sustain in all proper ways their credit.

Gen McClellan Getting Ready to Move.—WASHINGTON, Jan 15.—Twenty-four wagons, for conveyance of the baggage of Gen. McClellan and staff, have been prepared. They all have matched horses, and the words "Commander U. S. Army" are painted on the covers.

Speculations of the press on the Burnside Expedition.—A Fortress Monroe correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune announces "that Pamlico and Albemarle Sounds will be the immediate field of its operations."

A correspondent of the Washington Star says:

"Yesterday we heard, through a flag of truce from Norfolk, that half a dozen U. S. gun boats had just entered Hatteras Inlet. If that be true, it is highly probable that they are but the avant couriers of the Burnside expedition, and that that is designed to strike either up Pamlico Sound, direct from the rear of Norfolk, or to land at Washington and Newbern, and make direct for Raleigh via Goldsboro'.

[Our own information, by letter from Raleigh, is that "the fleet" had entered at Hatteras.]

FROM EUROPE.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Jan. 15.—The Arabia, from Liverpool the 5th, passed Cape Race last night.

There was a strong conviction prevailing when the Arabia left that the steamer Europa, then almost due, would bring news of the peaceful solution of the Mason and Slidell affair. As the result of the persuasion Consols had advanced to the quotations current before the Trent affair.

MARKETS.—The Cotton Market was excited, and prices were ¼d higher. Sales of the week 80,000 bales. Sales of Friday 25,000 bales.

The advance noted was that of Friday—a considerable advance had taken place previously during the week. The official quotations were for middling New Orleans 12⅝@12¾d, while private authorities quote sales at 13d during the week.

Arrival of Released Prisoners.—NORFOLK, Jan. 17.—Drs. Jeffrey, Page and Linsday, formerly of the U. S. Navy; Col. Pegram; Capts. Johnson and Sutton; Adj't Pool; and Lieuts. Lassel and Ball, of the N. C. 7th Regiment, who have been imprisoned in Fort Warren, arrived here this evening, from Fortress Monroe.

Prisoners Released.—148 more Yankee prisoners were sent off from Richmond for Newport News on Friday. They are paroled not to bear arms till exchanged. They are of the Manassas and Leesburg capture.

Brigadier Generals.—RICHMOND, Jan. 18.—The following nominations by the President of Brigadier Generals were confirmed yesterday in executive session of Congress: Henry Heth, of Virginia, Johnson H. Duncan, of Louisiana, and S A M. Wood, of Alabama.
Richmond Examiner.

The Wheat Crop.—MACON, GA., Jan. 17.—Accounts from the wheat growing region are favorable. The crops never appeared more promising thus early.

Expelled from Lincoln's Senate.—The St. Louis Republican, of the 11th inst., has a dispatch from Washington announcing that Senators Johnson and Polk, of Missouri, have been expelled from the Federal Senate, by a unanimous vote.

Peace Societies in the North.—The Cincinnati Commercial of the 31st ult. makes mention of a "treasonable secret society" which has recently been discovered and exposed in Indiana, the object of which is stated to be "to oppose the war and resist the collection of ta

VOLUNTEER CONTRIBUTIONS.—In the Examiner of the 17th inst., we find another list of donations to the soldiers. Among them the following from this State:—

W B Carmichael, $500 to 21st N. C. Regiment.
M S Fraley, $4,130 to 4th Regiment.
J Lyerly, $3,800 to 21st Regiment.
D R Leak, $2,130 to 21st Regiment.
J W Parker, $1,300 to Sixth Regiment.
William Turner, $8,000 to Sixth Regiment.

GEN. SCOTT'S NEWS FROM EUROPE.—The Old General brought cold comfort back with him from Europe. He intended to have remained abroad some months, but according to the New York Post the plan of his tour was changed solely for reasons connected with the relations of our government with foreign powers. With unusual opportunities for ascertaining the views of those in authority abroad, he has returned, says the Post, "*profoundly impressed with the danger of the breaking out of hostilities between England and the United States* at a very early period. He is satisfied (in what manner and for what causes will be explained hereafter) that *in no case can we expect any aid or even countenance from France*, and believes that whatever action may be taken by the latter, will at least operate *against us* in the event of an appeal to arms."

Sale of Merchandize.—A large sale of assorted goods took place here yesterday, which was attended by a large number of purchasers from this city and the neighboring towns.

The following list will give some idea of the merchandise and its value at this time: Some 200 bags of St. Domingo, Cuba and Rio Coffee brought from 57 to 83 cents per pound; Havana Box Sugars, 9¾ to 10¾ cents per pound; Crushed Sugar, (Havemeyer) 20 to 20½ cents per pound; Goshen Butter, from 40 to 50 cents per pound; Coolfish from 15½ to 22½ cents per pound; Herrings, $1.60 per box; Raisins, $3.55 per half box; Corn Brooms, $6 per dozen; Imitation English Cheese, 44 to 46 cents per pound; Ground Coffee, 50 cents per pound; Pale Soap, 28½ to 33 cents per pound; Tallow Candles, 18 to 30 cents per pound; Star Candles, 54 cents per pound; Bermuda Arrow Root, 47 cents per pound, Castile Soap, 54 cents per pound; Starch, 17½ cents per pound; Shovels, $16 to $18 pr dozen; Cavalry Swords, $25 each; Hoop Iron, from 1 to 1½ inches, 11 cents per pound; Tin, 10×14, 12×12, 14×20, $50 to $51 per box; Block Tin, $1.61 to $1.95 per pound; Quinine, $6 per ounce; Surgical Instruments, $15.50 to $18 per set; Morphene, $12.50 per ounce; Amputating Instruments, $31 per set; Alum, 28 cents per pound; Bromine, 25 cents per pound; Amber White Zinc Paint, 25 pound kegs, $3.75 per keg; Sponge, $1 to $1 25 per pound; Kerosene Oil, $3.40 to $3 85 per gallon; Whale Oil, $3.60 per gallon; Raw Linseed Oil, $3 10 per gallon; Boiled Linseed Oil, $3 per gallon; Indigo Blue, 1 05 per pound; Camphor, $2.35 per pound; Fulton Market Beef $40.50 per barrel; Mackerel, No 1. per barrel, $33; Mackerel, No. 2, $26 per barrel; Mackerel, No. 3, $20; Salmon, No. 1, per barrel, 41.00; Matches, 6.25 per gross; Sole Leather, 83 cents per pound; Shoes, 3.05 to 3.15 per pair; Shoe Thread, 4.10 per pound; Soft Black Hats, 39.00 per dozen; White Soft Hats, 41.00 per dozen; White Gloves, single and double thread, 1.85 to 2.35 per dozen; Waters' Spool Cotton, Nos. 10 to 70, 1.67½ per dozen; White Bone Buttons, per small gross, 38 cents; Black and White Assorted Buttons, 36 cents per gross; Metal Buttons, per small gross, 31 to 37½ cents; Gilt Vest Buttons, 3.50 per dozen; Black Sewing Silk, 14.00 per pound.

There was also a large quantity of Tooth Brushes, Thread, Knives, Shot, Flannel Shirts, Flannel Jackets, Coats, Blankets, etc.
Charleston Courier, 18th.

MARRIED,

On the evening of the 16th, by G. W. I. Goldston, Esq., Mr. DANIEL J. WILSON and Miss SARAH JANE HOWARD, all of Fayetteville.

In this county, on the 8th instant, by the Rev'd Mr. Thomas, Mr. WM. B. BAKER and Miss MARIAN, daughter of M. J. Buie, Esq.

In Randolph county, Jan'y 14, at the house of her brother, Augustus Roven, by Rev. Dr. S. Colton, D. D., JOSEPH HELDESHEIMER Esq., of Greensborough, to Miss MINNA ROVEN, one of the teachers of music in the Edgeworth School.

A CARD.

MR. S. H. STEEL, would be glad to accommodate from five to ten GENTLEMEN with board, with or without lodging. His house is pleasantly situated on Mumford street, a few minutes walk from the Arsenal. Apply to Mr. S. H. Steel at the Arsenal.

Jan. 18, 1862. 92-2tipd

Grape Vines.

THE subscriber has for sale 3000 Scuppernong and 2000 Flowers or Babston. Address me at Western Prong P. O., Bladen Co., N. C.

A. J. SHIPMAN.

Jan'y 18, 1862. 92*3tpd

FOR SALE.

POWDER, LEAD, COPPERAS, INDIGO, MADDER, &c. Also 100 kegs NAILS, *all sizes*. For sale by C. E. LEETE.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

The Prestonsburg Battle.—ABINGDON, VA., Jan. 17.—A courier has arrived at this place from Pound Gap, bringing information of a battle near Prestonsburg, Ky., on the 10th inst., between the Confederates under Gen. Marshall, and the Federals under a Gen. Moore. Gen. Marshall's forces engaged did not exceed 1500, (Col. Trigg's regiment being held in reserve,) while that of the enemy is reported at from six to ten thousand. Our forces repulsed the enemy three times with a reported loss on their side of 400 killed. Our loss some 15 or 20 killed and wounded.

Gen. Marshall must have reinforcements or fall back to Pound Gap or to this place.—*Virg.*

LYNCHBURG, Va., Jan. 17.—While we are as yet without official intelligence of the victory near Prestonsburg the report is confirmed by gentlemen who reached here yesterday on the Western train.

The fight was about eight miles west of Prestonsburg, and the attack was not desired by Gen. Marshall at the point it was made. His object in retreating was to entice the enemy as far as Prestonsburg, where he had chosen a strong position, and had he succeeded in reaching it would have annihilated them; but they succeeded in overtaking his rear before the desired position had been reached. The enemy's cavalry commenced the attack, and after a very fierce but short conflict, were repulsed, when their infantry coming up, the fight began in earnest. It continued to rage for three hours, during which time several brilliant charges were made by our troops, each charge being gallantly met by the enemy, but they were finally compelled to fly, notwithstanding their vast superiority of numbers, throwing away, in their precipitate flight, guns, swords, pistols, knapsacks, and everything else that impeded their flight.
Republican.

Late from Kentucky.—NASHVILLE, Jan. 17.—Private dispatches report that the Federals were landing in force this morning near Fort Henry, on the Tennessee river.

A special to the St. Louis Republican, from Cairo on the 9th inst., says that the great expedition will be ready to start to-morrow.

Another dispatch, dated Cairo, 10th inst., says several steamers, conveying part of the troops forming the expedition, left this afternoon, landed troops at Fort Jefferson, and returned, but will go down in the morning and convey the rest of the troops to Fort Jefferson, on the Kentucky shore.

The Cavalry had previously been taken across to Fort Holt, and will join them in the morning from Bird's Point. Considerable numbers of Regiments will be taken at Paducah—about 600 troops marched from there this morning, and will join the expedition at some point in the interior.

The Enemy Discomfited in Braxton.—RICHMOND, Jan. 18.—We have information from Braxton county highly gratifying and greatly creditable to a band of loyal and brave citizens of the country thereabouts. Some time in the early part of last week the "Moccasin Rangers" directed their attention to Sutton, the county seat of Braxton, where the enemy had considerable stores guarded by a small force, yet numbering considerably more than the Rangers. On their way to Sutton, they encountered a body of the enemy, and scattered it. They pushed on to Sutton, and, after a brief skirmish, stampeded the guard. They set fire to the enemy's stores and burned all except some eighty bags of coffee, which they carried off.

In this bold and successful exploit the Rangers lost but one man; but that man was, unfortunately, their shrewd and energetic leader, Peter Connolly. He was a brave and noble leader, who had kept up constant war on the enemy. He had killed with his own hands, during the struggle, *thirty-eight* of the enemy.
Dispatch.

From the S. C. Coast.—CHARLESTON, Jan. 18.—The large Lincoln fleet, which has been stationed in Port Royal Bay and vicinity since the fight at that point, has suddenly disappeared. It is surmised that they have left to join the Burnside expedition, or have gone on another raid against some point on the coast of Georgia.—*Charleston Courier.*

DIED,

In this vicinity, on Saturday afternoon last, Mrs. JANE B. TILLINGHAST, relict of the late Sam'l W. Tillinghast, Esq., and daughter of the late Judge Norwood of Hillsborough, aged 51.

At her residence in Montgomery County, December 19th, 1861, Mrs MARY B., wife of Mr W. J. H. Ewing, aged 23 years.

Raleigh Standard and Spirit of Age please copy.

At his residence in Alamance county, N. C., October 23d, 1861, Dr. C. C. TINNIN, after a painful and lingering illness of three months, which he bore with all the patience of a Christian. He leaves a wife and four children to lament their loss. He was 38 years of age, and had been a member of the Methodist E. Church for 16 years.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Jan. 20.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Beef—On the hoof, 6; by retail, 5 to 8.
Beeswax 20 cts.
Candles—Fayetteville mould 35.
Corn—$1 to 1 05. Peas $1. Rye 1 75 to $2. Oats 60.
Cotton—Receipts large at the close of last week; firm at 9 to 9 50.
Cotton Bagging—29 to 30 cts.
Flour—Has come in pretty freely; Family 8 50 to 8 75, Super 8 25 to 8 50.
Hides—Dry 20 to 22; green 8 to 10.
Iron—Swedes 12½; American 8 to 10.
Molasses—Stock light, retailing at 75 to $1.
Nails—$14 to $15 per Keg. Shot—None.
Pork—Finds quick sales in any quantity at 12½.
Salt—Liverpool 22 50 to $25 per sack. Sound 4 50 to $6 per bushel, according to quality.
Spirits—Peach Brandy, 2 50; N. C. Apple, $2; N. C. Whiskey, $1 35 to $1 50.
Sugars—The commoner qualities have been worked off. Good brown by the hhd. 12½; best article 16 to 17½.
Sheetings—3-4, 15 cts.; 4-4, 16 to 18 cts.
Yarns—Nos. 5 to 10, 27 cts; 7 to 10, 28; 8 to 10, 30.
Spirits Turpentine—18 to 19 cents.
Tallow—22 to 25. Wool—Unwashed, 30 to 40.
Corrected by PEMBERTON & SLOAN.

At Richmond, apples $8 to $12. Bacon, hog round 25. Dried fruit, apples 1 62 to 1 75, peeled peaches $5 to $6, unpeeled $2 to $2 75. Clover seed $15 to $16; Timothy $6. Flour 6 75 to $9. Leather accumulating and declining, sole 60 to 65, harness and skirting 65 to 70, upper 70 to 85, calf skins $36 to $50 per dozen. Rio Coffee 65 to 70. N. O. sugar 12 to 16, crushed and powdered 20 to 24. N. O. molasses 85 to 90. Salt $25 to $35. Wheat firmer; prime red 1 25, white 1 35.

At Petersburg, Wheat declined 5 cts; sales of prime white 1 45. Cotton not so firm; prime 9¾. Beeswax 25. Corn 65 to 70. Flour, super $7¼ to 7½. Extra $7½ to 7¾. Family $8¼ to 9. Peruvian Guano $75, Petersburg Fertilizers $60, Ground Plaster $12 per ton. Rye $1 75.

$50 BOUNTY.

Fifteen Recruits Wanted for the Army of the Potomac.

FIFTY DOLLARS bounty will be paid to each of FIFTEEN RECRUITS to enlist for the WAR, in the 3d Reg't N. C. State Troops, stationed at Acquia Creek.

Apply at the Railroad Office, to D. McR. O'Hanlon, or H. W. HORNE,
Lt. Co. C, 3d N. C. S. T.

NOTICE.

HAVING received marching orders from the Adjutant General, the "Carolina Boys" are hereby ordered to report themselves at Long Street, on MONDAY, 27th inst., at 12 o'clock, ready for marching.

A FEW MORE RECRUITS WANTED. A rare chance for those who will serve their country willingly and not stand a draft, as some are now doing. This is the last opportunity of volunteering for twelve months, as the Governor has positively refused to form any more regiments of twelve months' volunteers. Any who may join us will be furnished with clothing, &c.

D. K. CAMPBELL, O. S.
By order of M. McB. McLauchlin, Capt.

COMMUNICATIONS.

THE SEQUESTRATION ACT.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Hon T. S. D. McDowell—Dear Sir: The subject upon which I write must be my excuse for addressing you. Although personally unacquainted with you, I know you to be a worthy representative, who has the interests of his constituents at heart. The subject to which I invite your attention is one of a public nature, being an Act of the Southern Congress, commonly known as "*The Sequestration Act.*"

The *intention* of the Act, as announced in its preamble, is a beneficent one, and its main provisions are doubtless well calculated to carry that intention into effect. There is, however, in my humble judgment, a defect in those provisions, which probably escaped the attention of our representatives, but which would seem to frustrate, in some measure, the just intention of the Act, by occasioning it to bear with unintended hardship upon a portion of their constituents—that portion which, while it owes debts, likewise has debts owing to it, at the North. Nor is that class a small one: commercial relations have so long subsisted between the North and the South—there have been so many mutual dealings between the citizens of both sections—that there must necessarily be many mutual unsettled accounts between them. A law, therefore, which should force the Southern section to a final settlement of its indebtedness, without at the same time allowing it the benefit of its counter claims, must injuriously affect a very numerous class of Southern citizens.

Please to bear in mind, that I do not arraign the *policy* of the Act: while, confessedly, a departure from the recognized usage of modern warfare—according whereto, debts due to alien enemies are merely suspended, not confiscated—yet as the Act is purely a retaliatory measure, the responsibility must rest with the hostile Government who initiated the departure.

Neither do I refer to the *inconvenience* which the Act may occasion debtors to alien enemies, by requiring them to come to a settlement in these disordered times. When a debt is due, it is just that it should be paid at the option of the creditor, and not of the debtor; and inasmuch as the Government, from motives of public utility, has substituted itself in place of the Northern creditor, it succeeds to his rights and may justly insist on a settlement.

It is not, then, the circumstance, that a settlement is required by the provisions of the Act—but it is the partial character of the settlement required, which will, in many instances, aggrieve the Southern debtor. A settlement, which is to be final, or which, in the words of the Act, "shall forever protect the garnishee in respect to the matter involved," in order to be a *fair* settlement, (and of course the Government desires no other of its citizens,) should be a *full* one—and so should embrace both sides of the account. As I take it, then, the *intention* of "the Sequestration Act," so far as "*rights* and *credits*" are concerned, was to bring debtors to alien enemies to a fair, full and final settlement. Notwithstanding such, doubtless, was the intention of the Act, yet as it is framed, the debtor is required to schedule for condemnation his entire indebtedness to *any* alien enemy—in the words of the Act, "to answer under oath what property or effects of any alien enemy he had at the service of the process, or since has had under his possession or control, belonging to or held for an alien enemy, or in what sum, if any, he is or was at the time of service of the garnishment, or since has been indebted to any alien enemy, and the Court shall have power to condemn the property or effects, or debts, according to the answer,"—while, at the same time, the Act is silent, or if not silent, is exceedingly indefinite, as to what disposition shall be made of the counter claims which the debtor may have against *any* alien enemy. It is true that in the last section it is enacted: "That nothing in this Act be construed to destroy or impair the lien or other rights of any creditor, a citizen or resident of either of the Confederate States, * * * and any lien or debt claimed against any alien enemy, within the meaning of this Act, shall be propounded and filed in the Court in which the proceedings of sequestration are had, within twelve months from the institution of such proceedings for sequestration:"—but these general clauses, especially taken in connection with the proviso attached—"Provided, however, that no sales, or payments over of money, shall be delayed for or by reason of such rights or proceedings;"—although they may possibly include the case of a debtor to an alien enemy, who is at the same time a creditor to another alien enemy, yet if they afford him any, certainly they afford him very inadequate relief. For while he is required to *charge* himself, upon oath, to the amount of his liabilities, he is not allowed to *discharge* himself, in the same manner, to the amount of his counter claims—but must relieve those liabilities by "*payments over,*" and then await the adjudication of his claims by the Court, like any other claimant, who had contributed nothing to the sequestered fund. This is the defect in the Act, to which your attention is invited for the purpose of providing a remedy.

In order that I may not be misunderstood, let me illustrate my meaning: Suppose a Southern merchant has had dealings with only one Northern house; the dealings have been mutual, and there are unsettled claims on both sides. In this case, although there may be a debt and credit side of the account when stated—yet the real debt is ascertained by *footing up both sides of* the account and striking the balance. Accordingly, every one would admit that the merchant's liability to account, under the Sequestration Act, would be measured by the balance thus ascertained against him—for the balance is the debt.

But suppose he has had dealings with two Northern houses, and the balance is against him in his account with one and is in his favor in his account with the other—he owes one of them and the other owes him. In this case, how is the merchant's liability to account, under the Sequestration Act, to be measured? Shall he be required to schedule and pay over the one balance, and to leave out, and, perhaps, lose the other? Or, would it not be just, and right, and proper, and very much in accordance with the spirit of an Act passed for the purpose of "indemnifying our own citizens for their losses," to allow him to schedule both accounts, and to set-off, as far as it would go, the one balance against the other—so that, in his settlement under the Act, he should be held liable for the difference only, in case that difference was against him? Surely the Government, in representing Northern creditors, should be content to claim from the Southern debtor merely the excess of his indebtedness over his offsets.

If it shall be urged that inasmuch as the government in the matter of "rights and credits," undertakes to represent absolutely only Northern creditors and Northern debtors, qualifiedly that is to the ex ent only of the sequestered Fund,—that, therefore, all claimants upon that fund should be placed upon the same footing;—the reply is, that the question under consideration is not what shall be done with the fund after it is constituted, but how it shall be constituted; whether the debts of those who have counter-claims shall be counted in without abatement, or whether the surplus only of their indebtedness over their off sets should enter into the fund. The argument, then, that all claimants should be placed upon the same footing, is beside the question, and is more specious than weighty. For it is to be remembered that claimants upon the fund are to be paid not *pro rata* but *in toto*, in the order in which their claims are adjudicated. If then, after the Southern debtor who holds counter claims has scheduled and paid over his indebtedness, but before he could get those counter-claims adjudicated, it should so happen that there should prove a deficiency in the fund—an event which is not unlikely to occur, when we consider what a vast variety of demands will be made upon it, and "that all expenses incurred in proceedings under this Act shall be paid from the sequestered Fund,"—among which expenses are included liberal salaries to the Commissioners, allowances to the Receivers, commissions to the District Attorneys, fees to the Marshals, and costs to the clerks—the result would be that he would be deprived of any participation in a common fund, to which he had contributed and upon which he had just claims. In plain English, money would be taken out of his pocket to pay in full, the losses of other people.

An unequal result would indeed have ensued, had the rule of *pro rata* payments been adopted—instead of losing all he would lose *pro tanto*. In plain English, money would be taken out of his pocket to pay in part, the losses of other people.

Consider, however, the case of the counter-claimant under the most favorable aspect presented in the Act, and suppose, contrary to probability, that the sequestered Fund will prove adequate to meet all demands upon it. First, as to his indebtedness to any alien enemy: this he is required "speedily to give information of to the officers charged with the execution of this law,"—and upon being garnisheed, he is to file in the District Court of his residence a statement under oath of its amount: and upon proceedings there had it is condemned and must then be paid over or safely secured, subject to the order of the Court. Next, as to his counter-claims, which the Act presupposes to have been confiscated by the government of the United States: these are to be brought for adjudication, before the "Board of Commissioners," authorized to be appointed under the Act, who shall hold their sessions twice a year at the seat of government, "and the finding of such Commissioners in favor of any such claim shall be prima facie evidence of the correctness of the demand, and whenever Congress shall pass the claim the same shall be paid from any money in the Treasury derived from sequestration under the Act: Provided, however, that no sales or payments over of money shall be delayed for or by reason of such rights or proceedings:" Thus it will be seen, *quacunque via*, the case of the counter-claimant is a hard one. He pays up speedily and inevitably—he is repaid tardily or not at all, just as it happens; he is charged upon his own confession—he must establish by independent evidence his counter-claims. After he has been successful in establishing those claims, they are not then paid—but he must have interest enough to procure the passage of a bill through Congress, making the appropriation; then, provided the fund has not been exhausted by previous appropriations and other incidental expenses, he gets his deferred rights.

Why should a citizen be subjected to all the vexatious proceedings involved in this construction of the Act, in order to secure his rights, when he can be relieved in a summary manner by allowing him to have a fair, full and final settlement of all his dealings with alien enemies at one time, in the same court, and upon the same grade of evidence? As the Act is framed, and as it is administered, he pursues his expensive remedy through much circuity, uncertainty, difficulty and delay.

Hoping that I have not wearied your attention, I conclude this communication by respectfully submitting to your consideration the following proposed addition by way of amendment, to the Sequestration Act:

Be it further enacted, That in all cases of garnishment under this Act, in ascertaining the rights and credits to be confiscated, the garnishee shall be entitled to deduct from the total amount of his indebtedness to alien enemies the amount truly owing to him from any alien enemy: Provided, that the garnishee shall set forth in his answer a true and particular statement of the nature and amount of his indebtedness, and also a true and particular statement of the nature and amount of his counter claims; and that upon being allowed by the court the benefit of his counter claims as a set-off, he shall be forever barred from claiming any further benefit from the sequestered fund in regard to claims thus allowed.

Yours very respectfully,
R. P. B.

Fayetteville, N. C., Jan. 18, 1862.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

22d Reg't N. C. Troops, Evansport, Va., Jan 10.

Messrs. Editors:—There are — batteries erected on the banks of the Potomac at this place, for the purpose of blockading the river. One company of our Reg't, Co. I, Capt. Worth, has been detached to assist in manning the guns of battery No. 2. The remainder of the regiment is quartered in convenient supporting distance, in the event of an attempt being made to silence our guns and land troops. The authorities here seem to be very confident that such an attempt will be made in a very few days. Indeed there seems to be good authority for suspecting that a general attack will soon be made upon our entire line, from Centreville to Yorktown. But the cry of "immediate attack" has been so often raised in this quarter, upon information apparently reliable, that the present contemplated advance of the enemy may end, as usual, in "fuss and feathers." Our regiment left home for the purpose of striking a blow for Southern Rights, and would gladly accept an opportunity of showing that their patriotism is not of that spurious milk-and-water article which consists in mere idle words. The Yankees have a few guns on the Maryland shore, opposite ours, from which they discharge shell at our batteries with considerable *vim*, but they have succeeded in doing us no damage as yet, save the wounding of two men. We were aroused about daylight on the morning of the 8th inst. by heavy cannonading on the river, apparently about 8 miles below us; at the end of about 30 minute the firing ceased, and a vessel was distinctly heard to give the signal that "somebody was hurt;" and the inference is that another vessel came to her assistance, and towed her to a place of safety.

In nothing has our regiment been more fortunate than in the selection of its field officers. The military knowledge of Col. Pettigrew, derived from observation and study in Europe as well as America, is equaled only by the feeling regard which he ever manifests for the welfare of his men. Lieut. Col. Long brings to his position an experience of several years in the *guandam* U. States army. Maj. Galloway and Adj't Daves are all that a soldier could wish them to be. STELLO.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

SOUTHERN CAMP SONG.

Oh land of the South! of the brave and the free!
Our hearts cling as firm as thy hills unto thee—
The usurper's vile deeds but nerve the strong arm,
To shield thee from ruin and thy daughters from harm.
Then high float our banner,
No stain shall it know,
It sprang forth in honor,
And in virtue shall glow.

Our swords are unsheathed—and shall no more return
To their scabbards, till Yankees in gladness shall burn
The Olive's fair branch on the Altar of Peace,
And from petty baseness forevermore cease;
Till then, as at Bethel or Belmont's proud plain,
Or gory Manassas—shall the vandals be slain.
Then high float our banner, &c.

We sought not their ruin—we would harm not a hair,
We would not deny them the freedom of air—
They seek to oppress us—but we never shall bow,
Though they fight on forever as they vainly do now.
Our honor and rights are our own, and shall be,
Though our blood flows in rivers to glut up the sea.
Then high float our banner, &c.

Encompassed about with fierce foemen we stand,
Who seek to devastate and pillage our land—
To blight the fair roses—whose tendrils entwine
Round us for protection,—as 'round strong oaks the vine;
Stand forth then, brave Southron! say what shall thee harm,
While beats a true heart—or our God nerves an arm!
Then high float our banner, &c.

We call not on France or on England for aid—
The name of the South we would never degrade,
By acts of poltroonry too sneaking and low
For Arab or any but Seward to go.
We shall stand like Gibraltar in firmness and might—
Or roll on like a torrent, till the vandals in flight
Will sweep back to their dens like Sahara's dark clouds,
Some wrapped in their baseness—the rest in their shrouds!

One of the Boys, 18th Reg. N. C. V.

Castor Oil.—This valuable medicine is now selling in this city at $2 25 the pint bottle. If the price is not reduced by next winter the fault will be our own. The *Palma Christa*, from the seeds of which castor oil is made, grows luxuriantly in this climate, and the process by which the oil is manufactured is so simple and requires so little machinery not contained on every farm in this section of country, that there is no reason why every man who has an acre of ground should not, if he desires, produce a supply.

This medicine was extensively manufactured in the Tide-Water region of Virginia, until driven out of the market by the low price and vast quantities of oil produced on the fertile lands of Missouri. And now our greatest apprehension as to an abundant supply in the future is on account of the scarcity of seed. Should direct communication with Missouri be opened by the spring, this difficulty will be removed. In that State the seed are abundant and cheap.

There are three methods of obtaining this oil from the seed. We give the simplest, it being the method most in use in this country: The seeds, having been thoroughly cleansed, are put into a shallow iron reservoir (a skillet or iron pan would answer), when they are subjected to a gentle heat, insufficient to scorch or decompose them, and not greater than can readily be borne by the hand. The objec tof this process is to render the oil sufficiently liquid for easy expression. The seeds are then put under a screw or press. A whitish oily liquid is thus obtained, which is transferred to clean iron boilers, supplied with a considerable quantity of water. The mixture is boiled for some time, and, the impurities being skimmed off as they arise to the surface, a clear oil is at length left upon the top of the water. The clear oil is now removed; the process is completed by boiling it with a small quantity of water until vapour ceases to rise. The oil is then fit for use. We have been induced to give this receipt, in the hope that, seeing the extreme simplicity of the manufacture, some of our farmers might be induced to make efforts to procure seed and venture in the business.—*Richm'd Examiner.*

Salt.—A small cargo recently reached a Southern port, and was, we understand, sold for fourteen dollars per sack.—*Chas. Courier, 13th.*

The Nashville Union announces pork dull at ten cents, the Government fully supplied for the year and a great deal more pork left than anybody expected.

Loss of Southern Trade by the Northwest.—The St. Louis Republican, alluding to the loss of Southern trade by the Western States of the Rump Government, says:

See what awfully desolating results have followed the cessation of that commerce. The Western States of Europe are trembling under it. Our own North, momentarily benefitted by a demand for army supplies, does not feel it as it will by and by. But survey the West, with no choice of an outlet to Europe, save through New York—its products at half their former price, and all its purchases at double that price. In fact, the farmer of the West can scarcely raise produce at current prices. The gross yield of his farm would not pay the wages of the hands necessary to raise it. No part of the United States is more afflicted by the cessation of the Southern trade. Men now see the fallacy of all those theories that belittled Southern industry, and the importance of Southern commerce with it, to the rest of the United States. Let us give some credit to the men, who, while sustaining a system which, though legal, has been held up to unsparing odium, have made that system productive of so many and great benefits, that the withdrawal of them has sent fear and trembling through the nations.

Only Firing a Salute.—On the same day that the recent capture of the schooner Sherwood was effected from under the guns of the Federal fleet by Com. Lynch, in Hampton Roads, a flag of truce boat came up from Old Point, sometime during the afternoon. She was met at the usual place by our boat, and while along side of each other a conversation took place between a Yankee and a Southerner. The Yankee, with his usual curiosity, wanted to know if there had been any damage done by their gunboats firing upon our batteries during the morning. The Southerner assumed an air of ignorance of the matter, and thereby drew the Yankee on, who went on to explain that their fleet of gunboats had made a formidable effort against our batteries that morning; and that they had thrown several hundred shot and shell at them. This seemed to have the effect to remind the Southerner that he had heard firing during the morning, but, says he, "we thought that you were firing a salute, as we saw nothing of the effects of your bombardment." "You see," said he, "we thought that there were a large part of your navy who were brave and courageous men, and having heard that your government has refused to surrender Mason and Slidell to the demands of Great Britain, we thought that your navy men desired to show their joy at the event, and had for that purpose got as near our batteries as possible to fire a salute in order that we might see and hear it."

This proved a regular stunner to the Yankee tar, who "dried up" immediately.—*Day Book.*

Jim. Lane again on the Stump.—The notorious Jim. Lane of Kansas, who is furiously for stealing negroes, as well as for Cameron's policy of arming them, in a speech at Washington City the other day, illustrated his position as follows:

"I won quite a reputation when I went to school, as a fighting boy. Every Saturday night we fought out.' I was within one of the head, but the champion, Joe Darran, was a great hulk of a fellow, weighing twice as much as I did, and as strong as an ox, and I could'nt whip him at fair play. Ours was the rough and tumble style. I knew I could whip him if I waited to grow, but my reputation demanded that I should do it then. So I watched for a boil to come, or something to happen that would give me an advantage. One day I heard that Joe had been in a swimming, and had cut his leg below the knee. So I went up to him and got him to show me the exact spot. I kept quiet, and when Saturday came, I was ready to fight him. * * * Joe struck out at me, I dodged his heavy blows, and went in and kicked him on the shin. (Great laughter.) He bellowed like a calf and cried enough! (Laughter.) We are now at war with the South, and I am in to whip. (Voice—*hit him on the bruise!* immoderate laughter long continued.)

The Cincinnati Commercial publishes the above and then puts it to Jim Lane in the following pertinent style:

But, Senator Lane! is the Rebellion "a great hulk of a fellow, weighing twice as much" as the Government? Would you have kicked Joe upon the bruise if you had been "a great hulk of a fellow, twice as big as he was?"

Military Clothing Manufactory,
36 MARKET ST., OVER CARTER'S SHOE STORE,
and next door to Baldwin's Civic and Military Clothing House.
MASON & BALDWIN, Proprietors.
Shall give employment to ONE HUNDRED HANDS, and be prepared to contract for making UNIFORMS for Regiments, &c.
☞Orders solicited as above.
Wilmington, Jan'y 11. 90*2t

FARMERS, ATTENTION!
PLOWS! PLOWS!!
I NOW have on hand the largest and best assortment of SUBSOIL PLOWS that I ever yet had. These Plows will compare favorably with Northern work either as to price or general utility. They are, I think, the best Plow in use among the people for plowing up hard ground, plowing up gardens, running around corn, cotton, &c., the first time, and are an excellent new ground Plow; and as a subsoil Plow I don't think they can be beat. I will warrant them not to break (with fair usage,) and to give satisfaction or the money will be refunded and Plow taken back. I also have on hand a few extra two horse turning Plows. Apply to
BRYAN TYSON.
Moonshanne, Moore Co., Jan'y 10, 1862. 90 tf

Floral College.
THE Spring Session in this Institution will commence on Wednesday the 15th day of January 1862, under the instruction of the same Faculty that had charge of it during the current year.
Terms the same as heretofore.
DANIEL JOHNSON, Principal.
Dec'r 20, 1861. 85*6w

NOTICE.
ALL persons are hereby forewarned against trading with, or boarding my wife ANN CADDELL, (formerly ANN CURRIE,) as I will not be responsible for any of her contracts, she having left my bed and board without any just cause.
ARCHIBALD C. CADDELL.
Dec. 9, 1861. 83-*6t

W. H. ALLEN,
Commission Merchant.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
PROMPT personal attention given to consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.
April 22. 11-1m*tf

NOTICE
THAT at the expiration of Ninety days, application will be made to the President and Directors of the Bank of Fayetteville, in this place, for the renewal of Certificate No. 458, being for three shares of the Capital Stock of said Bank, belonging to Cross Creek Lodge No. 4, I. O. O. F. By order of the Lodge.
D. McRAE, Sec'y.
Dec. 16. 88*3m

A. J. HALE,
LATE of Asheborough N. C., Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Marshfield, Webster Co., Mo., will in future practice his profession in all the Courts of the 14th Judicial Circuit.
Prompt and special attention given to the collection of claims, and all other business of a legal nature in south-western Missouri.
June 30. 1-*

WM. McL. McKAY,
Attorney at Law,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
WILL attend the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Harnett, Moore and Robeson Counties. Prompt attention given to the collection of all claims entrusted to his hands.
Oct. 17, 1859. 58-tf

FRENCH STRANGE,
Attorney at Law,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Office that recently occupied by C. G. Wright, Esq. over the one now occupied by him in Dr. Robinson's building, Green Street.
Dec'r 2, 1859. 72-

RORY McNAIR,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
LUMBERTON, N. C.
WILL attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Robeson, Richmond and Cumberland. All business intrusted to him will receive prompt attention and collections punctually remitted.
Oct. 6, 1859. 55tf

H. GRAHAM
HAS returned and opened out a Tailoring Establishment next door above S. T. Hawley & Son. Hay Street, where he would be pleased to receive the Patronage of his old customers and the public generally. COATS, VESTS and PANTS cut in latest styles
Dec'r 30. 86tf

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in Groceries,
AND IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware and Cutlery, Swedes Iron, &c.,
HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
July 2, 1861. 86tf

B. F. PEARCE,
—WITH—
A. N. McDONALD,
Commission Merchant and Produce Dealer,
AND DEALER IN
Groceries, Provisions,
Hardware, Cutlery,
Boots, Shoes and Leather,
Bagging, Rope, Saddlery, &c.,
Foreign and Domestic Liquors,
Sheetings and Yarns at Manufacturers' prices.
☞Strict attention paid to orders.☜
SOUTH SIDE HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Sept. 24, 1860. 55tf

J. J. COX. W. P. KENDALL. J. S. KENDALL.
COX, KENDALL, & CO.,
Commission Merchants
AND
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
No. 11 & 12 North Water St.,
Wilmington, N. C.
☞Orders from the Country promptly executed.
☞Particular attention given to the sale of Cotton and other produce.
April 2, 1861. 10-tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM. CYRUS S. VAN AMRINGE.
JOS. R. BLOSSOM & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
Wilmington, N. C.
☞Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.
Feb'y 12, 1861. 99tf

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Jan'y 28, 1861 84tf

CLARK & TURLINGTON,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
WILL give special attention to the sale or shipment of all Naval Stores, Cotton, Flour, Timber, and other country produce. Dealers in Lime, Plaster, Cement, Hair, &c.; and
AGENTS FOR STEAMERS KATE McLAURIN AND SUN.
Refer to: H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear Wilmington; Jno. Dawson, Pres't Wilmington Branch Branch North Carolina; W. H. Jones, Cashier Raleigh Branch Bank of Cape Fear.
Dec. 14, 1860. 79-tf

G. W. BULLARD,
Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
PROMPT and PERSONAL attention will be given to the sale of Naval Stores, Cotton, Lumber, Timber, and all other country produce.
REFER TO
O. G. Parsley, Pres't Com. Bank at Wilmington.
John Dawson, " B. N. C., at do.
Messrs. H. & E. J. Lilly, } Fayetteville.
Messrs. Pemberton & Sloan, }
A. Parker, Esq., Harnett County, N. C.
May 7, 1860. 15tf

JOS. UTLEY,
Grocer and Commission Merchant,
Fayetteville, N. C.
June 20, 1860. 29*tf

GUANO.
50 TONS NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, just received and for sale by
JOS. UTLEY.
Aug. 23. 46*tf

North Carolina,
ROBESON COUNTY.
IN EQUITY.—Fall Term, 1861.
John W. McNair, against Elias Grantham, Giles Williams, Administrator cum testamento annexo of Stephen Grantham, dec'd, Owen Grantham, Joseph Standland and wife Martha, Daniel Elvington and wife Nancy, Evan Grantham, John Grantham, John M. Daniels and wife Caroline, Comfort Grantham, Daniel Grantham, Elizabeth Grantham and Celia Grantham.
Attachment in Equity.
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, Elias Grantham, Evan Grantham, John M. Daniels and wife Caroline, Comfort Grantham, Daniel Grantham, Elizabeth Grantham and Celia Grantham, are non-residents of the State of North Carolina: It is ordered that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six consecutive weeks, notifying the said non-resident Defendants to be and appear before the Honorable the Judge of the Court of Equity, to be held for Robeson County, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday in September, A. D. 1862, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the petition against them filed, or the same will be heard ex parte, and a decree pro confesso made as to them.
Witness, Neill A. McLean, Clerk and Master in Equity for Robeson County, at Office in Lumberton, 4th Monday in Sept. A. D. 1861.
90-6w] N. A. McLEAN, C. & M. E.

State of North Carolina,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Dec. Term, 1861.
Sarah Denning *vs.* Joseph Lee and wife Elizabeth, Josiah Denning, Young T. Denning, Budd W. Denning, George H. Denning, Clarendon Denning, Sebartas P. Denning, Selia, Napoleon and James F. Denning, Heirs-at-Law of Thomas Denning.
Petition for Dower.
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Josiah Denning and Young T. Denning, two of the Defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of the State, so that the ordinary process cannot be served on them: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for said Defendants to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday of March, A. D. 1862, and then and there plead, answer or demur to said Petition, or a decree pro confesso will be rendered and a writ of Dower issued.
Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court, at the first Monday of December, A. D. 1861.
89-6w] J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.

WESTERN RAIL ROAD.

THE following rates will now be charged for Passengers on this Road, viz:

To Little River,	50 cts.
To Spout Spring,	75 "
To Jonesboro',	1 00
To McIver's,	1 25

Train leaves the Depot Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock A. M. Returning, leaves McIver's at 12 o'clock M.
C. B. MALLETT, Pres't.
Aug. 22, 1861. 71tf

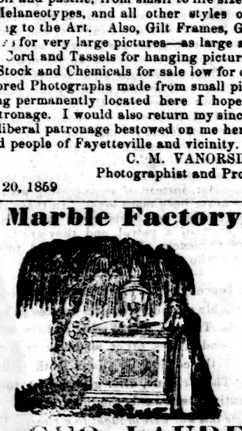
TO TRAVELLERS.
CONNECTION BETWEEN
Wadesboro' and the W. C. & R. Railroad, at Trollinger's Depot.
THE Subscriber having placed comfortable Coaches, with GOOD HORSES and CAREFUL DRIVERS, on the route between Wadesboro' (via Rockingham) and the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad, at Trollinger's Depot, is prepared to carry passengers, *and light packages*, between those points. Until further notice, the following schedule will be observed:
Leave the Railroad, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAYS, after the arrival of the train from Wilmington, and reach Wadesboro' next morning at 10 o'clock.
Leave Wadesboro' TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAYS at 1 o'clock P. M., and connect with the Railroad going to Wilmington.
☞No night travel either way.
D. G. McRAE, Proprietor.
November 7, 1861. 73-3mpd

NEAREST AND QUICKEST
ROUTE TO THE RAILROAD!

BEAMAN & ROBINSON'S
FOUR HORSE STAGE LINE TO KENANSVILLE VIA WARSAW,
IS the shortest and most expeditious for travelers going North or South. Leaving Fayetteville every day at 2 o'clock P. M. THROUGH IN TEN HOURS.
Our Coaches are large and comfortable, drivers sober and gentlemanly, our teams good and sure of five miles an hour.
The traveling public who would study their comfort and convenience will take the Warsaw Stage.
☞THROUGH TICKETS TO WELDON may be had at the Stage Office, Fayetteville.
May 25, 1860. 25-tf

A GEM!
The New Style, Small,
COLORED PHOTOGRAPHS,
AT
Vanorsdell's Gallery.

ART.
Woodward's Solar Camera.
PHOTOGRAPHS can be had at Vanorsdell's Skylight Gallery, Hay street, opposite Marble Yard, Fayetteville, N. C.; plain, retouched, colored, in water colors, oil and pastile; from small to life size. Ambrotypes, Melaneotypes, and all other styles of Pictures pertaining to the Art. Also, Gilt Frames, Gilt Moulding, Gilt for very large pictures—as large as 26 by 36 inches. Cord and Tassels for hanging pictures; Instruments, Stock and Chemicals for sale low for cash. Life size colored Photographs made from small pictures.
Having permanently located here I hope to merit your patronage. I would also return my sincere thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed on me herstofore by the good people of Fayetteville and vicinity.
C. M. VANORSDELL,
Photographist and Proprietor.
Dec'r 20, 1859 77-

Marble Factory,

By GEO. LAUDER.
TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SONS' STORE
Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 20, 1860 84-

State of North Carolina,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Dec. Term, 1861
Ambros Overbaugh *vs.* Giles Overbaugh.
Attachment and Levy on Real Estate.
Conditional Judgment.
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant in this case, Giles Overbaugh, resides beyond the limits of the State, so that the ordinary process of the Law cannot be served on him: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the said Giles Overbaugh to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday of March, A. D. 1862, and then and there plead, answer or demur to said Attachment, or the Conditional Judgment will be made absolute, and the property levied on condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's claim with costs.
Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the first Monday of December, A. D. 1861.
[89-6w] J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.

State of North Carolina,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1861.
Joseph Lee and wife Elizabeth, Budd W. Denning, George H. Denning, Clarendon Denning, Sebartas P. Denning, Selia Denning, Napoleon Denning, and James F. Denning, by their next friend Sarah Denning, against Josiah Denning and Young T. Denning.
Petition for Partition.
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants in this case, Josiah Denning and Young T. Denning, reside beyond the limits of the State so that the ordinary process cannot be served on them: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks for said Defendants to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday of March, A. D. 1862, and then and there plead, answer or demur to said Petition, or a decree pro confesso will be rendered and partition had as prayed for.
Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the first Monday of December, A. D. 1861. [89-6w] J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.

NORTH CAROLINA,
ROBESON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, A. D. 1861.
Peter McKay, et al. vs. Duncan McKay, Administrator of Hugh McKay, dec'd, and others.
Petition for an Account and Settlement.
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, Alexander McKay, is not a resident of this State: It is ordered by the Court that publication be made for six consecutive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Alexander McKay to be and appear at the next Term of our said Court, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the Fourth Monday in February, A. D. 1862, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, or the same will be heard ex parte and Judgment pro confesso entered as to him.
Witness, John A. Rowland, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the Fourth Monday in November, A. D. 1861.
85*6w] JNO. A. ROWLAND, Clk.

Blank Warrants for sale.

Large Sale of Furniture.
BY virtue of a certain Deed of Trust, made by Miss Mary Ann Potter to the subscribers, they will sell on Tuesday the 21st inst.,
A large lot of Household and Kitchen Furniture,
comprising almost every article usually employed in Hotels or families. Sale at the Market House in Fayetteville. Terms made known at sale. Also the residence in the country, known as the residence of the late Judge Potter.
W. H. LUTTERLOH, }
R. M. ORRELL, } Trustees
C. E. LEETE, Auct'r
Jan. 18 90-ts

Last Tax Notice.
ALL persons in arrears for Taxes in the Fayetteville District are hereby notified to come forward during this week and pay up, or they may expect to find their property advertised for sale.
R. W. HARDIE, Dep. Shff.
Jan'y 18, 1862 90-2w

Wanted to Hire,
20 NEGRO MEN by the day. Pay 50 cts.
20 do do by the year. Pay $100 to $125.
T. S. LUTTERLOH.
Jan'y 18, 1862. 90-1w

DRY HIDES.
4000 LBS. CHOICE DRY HIDES, for sale by
STEDMAN & HORNE
Jan'y 18, 1862. 90tf

Notice to Magistrates.
THE Magistrates of Cumberland County are requested to attend at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Friday the 17th of this month, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the transaction of public business.
DAVID McNEILL, Chm'n.
Jan'y 7, 1862. 89-tm

Cap and Letter Paper.
HAVING sold out our stock of writing papers at old prices, we have lately obtained a small supply, at very high prices, which we desire to sell for cash only.
Jan'y 7. E. J. HALE & SONS.

FOR HIRE.
A GOOD COOK AND WASHERWOMAN. Apply to
G. W. I. GOLDSTON.
Jan'y 7. 89-3t

MAKEPEACE & M'RAE,
HAVE on hand and expect to keep for sale, of their own manufacture, a supply of Brass, Galvanized and common Hooped
JUNIPER BUCKETS;
French, High Post, Cottage and Common
BEDSTEADS;
Spring Mattresses, of new and improved Spring, on hand or made to order of any size; LOUNGES; Spring, Cane, and Wood Seat CHAIRS, of different kinds and patterns; Spring Sofas, Lounges and Chairs, repaired, and covered with Hair Cloth or otherwise; Hoe handles, Bungs for bbls. & Hhds.; Sole, Harness, and Upper Leather.
and Plastering Hair.
As we have good Machinery for Sawing, Planeing, Turning, Morticing and Boreing, we can do work with despatch and on satisfactory terms. Persons having work or repairing to do will do well to give us a call. We warrant our work; if it fails, you know where to find us.
Having taken a Store on the East side of Gillespie Street, a few doors South of A. W. Steel, Esq., and having some spare room, we would attend to the storage and sale of any thing that may be consigned to us; and will give special attention to products of this State.
Fayetteville, April 1, 1861. 9tf

Fayetteville Foundry.
THE undersigned having associated themselves for the purpose of carrying on the
Foundry and Machine Business
under the firm of ANDERSON & CORD, respectfully solicit orders from those wanting work in their line.
Having experienced Machinists and Moulders, they are fully prepared to execute all orders.
D. ANDERSON.
J. T. CORD.
Fayetteville, Oct. 9, 1861. 64tf

Fayetteville Foundry.
WE will pay ½ cent per lb. for old Cast Iron, and 12½ cents per lb. for old Brass.
ANDERSON & CORD
October 23, 1861. 68tf

JAMES KYLE
HAS JUST RECEIVED HIS SPRING SUPPLY OF
DRY GOODS,
—Among which are—
1500 PIECES CALICO;
500 PIECES LAWNS;
Black and Colored Silks;
Irish Linen and Diapers;
Bolting Cloths, No. 1 to 11;
Men and Boy's Clothing.
With a large assortment of all kinds of
GOODS,
All of which were purchased at Auction and private sale by the package at panic prices, and will be offered cheap by wholesale or retail.
April 11, 1861. 12tf

SPRING TRADE!
WORTH, WIGHTMAN & CO.
OFFER AT WHOLESALE A HEAVY STOCK OF
GROCERIES,
—ALSO—
A complete and well selected stock of
HARDWARE & CUTLERY.
60 BARRELS NORTH CAROLINA LIQUORS.
150 " " DOMESTIC Ditto.
WORTH, WIGHTMAN & CO.
Fayetteville, April 12, 1861. 13tf

At No. 34, Hay St.
10,000 YDS. PRINTS, unusually low, either by wholesale or retail.
50 Doz. WOOL and other HATS.
CLOTHING
at greatly reduced prices; together with a large and varied stock of
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
all of which will be offered on as favorable terms as any